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3 NOVEMBER 1986

## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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3 NOVEMBER 1986

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BRUNEI

BRIEFS

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE ENDS--Gunboats from the Brunei and Australian Navies recently completed a first-ever joint exercise under a defense cooperation agreement which was signed in Bandar Seri Begawan last November. The joint exercise involved patrol boats of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces Navy and three from the Royal Australian Navy. The exercise was under the overall command of Lieutenant-Commander D.N. Collyer. The three Australian vessels involved in the joint exercise were the "Townsville," "Geraldton," and "Warrnambool," all of which are Fremantle Class patrol boats. Lt-Commander Collyer said that the exercise was aimed at fostering further understanding between the two navies and also at the possibility of working together in the future. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 20 Sep 86 p 4 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/54

INDONESIA

CHEYSSON ARRIVES, STRESSES NEED FOR ASEAN COMMART

BK191528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, 19 October (AFP)--European Community (EC) Commissioner Claude Cheysson arrived here Sunday stressing the need for a Southeast Asian common market to help stimulate foreign investment in the region.

"A real common market would attract more foreign investment but the decision is in the hands of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)," he said on his arrival from Bangkok for a meeting of EC and ASEAN foreign ministers.

The absence of several foreign ministers would not prevent the meeting from taking concrete decisions to promote regional investment, Mr Cheysson said.

The former French foreign minister described the upcoming meeting as "a free political discussion between 12 European and 6 ASEAN countries on any subject, any issue."

"Through our cooperation, we should trigger and promote more economic activities," he said.

Mr Cheysson admitted that the decline of European investment could lead to an imbalance in the U.S. and Japanese regional presence.

ASEAN felt unhappy with this imbalance, he said, and while all stressed that they wanted more Japanese and U.S. investment, "they would like to see a certain balance to be kept with the European countries."

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said earlier that "both the United States and Japan are major investors in this part of the world and various EC countries, which used to have a strong position, seem to have lost all their positions."

Mr Dhanabalan, speaking after an ASEAN preparatory meeting, said that ASEAN hoped to see more European involvement especially in investment, technology transfer and trade.

Mr Cheysson said he would insist that foreign ministers "should make a decision of principle" on the recommendation of a high-level working group set up in Bangkok last year. The recommendation virtually calls for the establishment of an ASEAN common market, Western observers said.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek said that ASEAN was "very much aware" of the conditions needed to attract foreign investment.

He said foreign investment was not "in our part of the world, a question of governments but of private industry."

Mr Cheysson, asked about human rights, said it was "possible that the issue will be refereed to and the EC presidency has already indicated to the Indonesian Government (it) has felt some concern about recent events here."

(Indonesia recently executed nine communist leaders after detaining them for more than 15 years for their part in an attempted coup in 1965.)

Mr Dhanabalan said the purpose of the ASEAN-EC dialogue was "to see more European interests in our area" and that the preparatory meeting particularly discussed economics, the world political situation and the drug problem.

The recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland was also included in the political discussions, along with the Cambodian and Afghanistan issues.

European sources said that "on the main political subjects, the views are pretty close" between ASEAN and the EC.

ASEAN considered the drug issue "an important one which we ought to address," Mr Dhanabalan said.

British sources added "the EC and ASEAN have a common interest to solve" the problems of drugs and international terrorism.

Absent from the meeting will be Philippine Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel, who will be replaced by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Jose Ingles, and Belgian Foreign Minister Tindermans who cancelled his visit due to a current crisis in his government.

/12232

CSO: 4200/51



INDONESIA

BRIEFS

REQUEST TO LIFT BAN--Jakarta, Sunday [12 October] MERDEKA--The Executive Council of the Press and Graphics Union has called on the government to restore the publication permit of SINAR HARAPAN, revoked on 9 October, to enable this evening daily to resume publication. The union made the call at a meeting on Saturday. In a press release, the Press and Graphics Union said that it earnestly and sincerely called on the government to allow SINAR HARAPAN to resume publication. The Executive Council of the Press and Graphics Union fully understood the government policy of maintaining a healthy and responsible national press. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 13 Oct 86 p 1 BK] /12232

OFFICIAL ON PRESS RESPONSIBILITY--Sukarno, director general for the development of press and graphics, says the Indonesian press, as an independent and responsible one based on the Pancasila state ideology, must be able to encourage the public to develop a sense of optimism about the future. Speaking to newsmen and editors in Bandung, West Java, Sukarno pointed out that sensational and speculative press reporting poses no problem for countries with a liberal press, but is definitely not suitable for Indonesia, which has adopted an independent and responsible press system based on Pancasila. Sukarno added that sensational and speculative news reports may create uneasiness among the public. In this connection, he called on reporters to be careful in their reporting. On the banning of the daily SINAR HARAPAN, the director general for the development of press and graphics said the government had revoked its publication permit reluctantly and with a heavy heart. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86 BK] /12232

REVIEW OF PAPER BAN--On the suspension of SINAR HARAPAN daily's publication permit, Anang Adenansi, an MP from the Functional Group faction, in his capacity as chairman of the Functional Group's Information, Publication, and Media Division, has called on the government to review its decision to ban the paper. Such a review is important because the livelihood of the paper's employees and their families is affected. However, Anang Adenansi fully understands the action taken by the minister of information who cited the national interest in banning the paper. Therefore, other publishers should learn a lesson from the banning by being more self-introspective and upholding the ethical code of journalism in their news reporting. [From the parliamentary news roundup] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 86 BK] /12232

3 November 1986

**MALAYSIAN NAVY HEAD RECEIVED**--Defense and Security Minister Poniman yesterday at his office in Jakarta recieved a courtesy visit by Malaysian Royal Navy Commander Rear Admiral Datuk Abdul Wahab Sawi. During their meeting at his office, the two officials exchanged opinions on efforts to further improve relations between the two countries' armed forces, especially between the Indonesian and Malaysian Navies. The Royal Malaysian Navy commander is in Indonesia as the guest of the chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12232

**SUHARTO OPENS ASEAN-EC MEETING**--ASEAN and European Community foreign ministers began a 2-day meeting in Jakarta today. The sixth meeting of its kind was declared open by President Suharto at Jakarta's State Palace. Our correspondent (Purnomo) reports on the opening ceremony: [Begin (Purnomo) recording] Indonesian today hosted a 2-day meeting between ASEAN and European Community foreign ministers. Speaking at the opening ceremony at the State Palace, President Suharto said he hoped that the meeting would discuss concrete issues affecting the common interests of the two groupings, namely economic cooperation, which should be discussed on a wider scale. Commenting on Southeast Asia, the head of state said the region has great potentials because it can play a significant role in the future. President Suharto also expressed hope for further cooperation between ASEAN and the European Community. In his speech, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumastmaja said the 2-day meeting will discuss issues affecting the two regional groupings, including trade, economy, and cooperation in development. An exchange of views on international political and economic issues will also be on the agenda. The meeting is being attended by about 160 delegates from 11 European and 6 ASEAN countries. [End recording] [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12232

**MOKHTAR ADDRESSES MEETING**--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumastmaja says efforts to improve economic cooperation between ASEAN and the European Community [EC] have been translated into real action. He added that the last ASEAN-EC meeting in Bangkok had endorsed the proposal to boost EC capital investment in ASEAN. Minister Mokhtar made these remarks this morning in his capacity as vice chairman of the sixth ASEAN-EC meeting in response to speeches made by ASEAN and EC delegates on the importance of EC capital investment in ASEAN. Mokhtar noted that several important matters in bilateral cooperation include technology transfer, mutually beneficial trade relations, and the development of human resources. Mokhtar also called on the ASEAN-EC working committee in charge of investment to present its report as soon as possible. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /12232

**JAKARTA ASEAN-EC MEET**--The foreign minister, Mr Dhanubalan, has stressed the importance of prior consultations between the European Community and ASEAN on measures that will affect ASEAN's exports. ASEAN today is viewing with greater anxiety the growing threat of protectionism. Mr Dhanubalan, who is also chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, was addressing the sixth ASEAN-EC ministerial meeting, which opened in Jakarta today. Turning to the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, Mr Dhanubalan said ASEAN would work closely with European Community. He hopes that the EC, which is taking measures to redress its economic differences with Japan and the United States, will consider the interests of developing countries. On agricultural subsidy, Mr Dhanubalan said ASEAN was asking that it be given a fair access to market its agricultural products where it enjoyed comparative advantage. [Excerpt] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86 BK] /11110



LAOS

ILLEGAL ALIENS IN THAILAND REPORT MIA REMAINS

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 4 Sep 86 p 1,2

[Article: "Three Lao Claim To Have Buried a U.S. Pilot, Ask for a Reward, Are Arrested by the Police"]

[Excerpt] Three Accused of Secretly Entering the Country Reveal Evidence of Pilot

The war in Laos has been over for a long time, but the search for the remains of U.S. soldiers will probably continue both on the part of the government with direct communications and on the part of individuals from the families of those lost who hire former U.S. soldiers with war experience in Laos to slip in to search for evidence of or remains of soldiers from that war. In Mukdahan Province there was a report that at 1100 hours on 3 August Mr William R. Kedury, an official from the U.S. Embassy stationed in Thailand with the section working to solve the problem of soldiers from the United States who have been missing since the Vietnam war, met with Police 2d Lt Chamrat Chaisak, the officer on duty at the provincial police station in Mukdahan District, and expressed his desire to meet with the three accused Lao who were arrested for slipping into Thailand without permission. The Lao were Mr Thi Nophuwiang, Mr Thongsai Kaeophilai, and Mr Phailon Kaeophilai. [The meeting was requested] because the embassy had received word from Mr Kamkao, a Lao leader, that these three had buried the body of a U.S. pilot and had brought some evidence with them. Police 2d Lt Chamrat reported this to Police Maj Udom Chanthaphithak, a police inspector, and also listened to the complete story of the three.

Mr Thi revealed that before the war in Vietnam and Laos had ended, the three of them had made a living by gathering household goods and selling them. One day as they were searching for household goods at Ban Nongchik Village, Songkhon District, Savannakhet Province in Laos, they found the half burned remains, just bones, of a U.S. soldier in a flight suit (pilot) which was half burned; so together they took off the suit and kept the name tags which were hanging from the neck. The name on the tags was Cliff, Reginald O., RA68029104, 0.499.505657. They buried the skeleton until a time when the system in Laos would be changed. Then they fled and entered Thailand at Ban Nongwaeng Village, Khemmarat District, Ubonratchathani Province. Later they learned that the Americans had been searching for those missing, and were giving rewards to those who led them to skeletons or evidence of U.S. soldiers. So they told the story to Mr Khamkao and returned to check where they had buried the remains.

Then they returned to the Thai shore with the intention of going to the refugee center at Nakhon Phanom but were arrested by the provincial police of the district before they could. After Mr Xedury asked a few questions, he left but set a date to return in the near future to let the three know what happened. He did not reveal what the mission or the importance of this pilot had been.

8149/ 12951

CSO: 4207/341

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEMBERSHIP IN COMMONWEALTH

BK161129 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1100 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 16 October (BERNAMA)--The government, with the cooperation of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), is carrying out a detailed study on Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth.

Foreign Minister Rais Yatim said today it would not be proper for Malaysia to make a decision on the question of its membership in the Commonwealth without first studying the matter in detail.

Replying to a question in Parliament, he said the government was aware there were instances where an organisation did not fulfill the needs of its members pertaining to a particular issue, like the failure of the Commonwealth to take collective action against South Africa's apartheid policy.

"But the question of withdrawal of membership from any organisation will only be considered if the membership no longer benefits the country," he said.

To another question, Rais said the government was aware of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reluctance to take a tough stand against apartheid.

"However Malaysia cannot take this to mean that all those in the British Government or Britain are in total agreement with Thatcher," he added.

Rais said 75 percent of the Commonwealth members shared Malaysia's views on the matter.

The foreign minister also said it could not be denied that Malaysia had benefitted economically, socially and politically and had managed to enhance international relations since joining the Commonwealth.

He said the study on Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth would also provide information on the performance of the Commonwealth.

Malaysia enjoyed good relations with other members of the Commonwealth, particularly countries in the African block and Southeast Asia, he said.

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CSO: 4200/52

MALAYSIA

FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

BK100117 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0052 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 October (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia will review its strategy of relying on producing commodities to expand the economy, Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin said Thursday.

Addressing bankers involved in a syndicated loan of U.S. \$500 million for the Malaysian Government at the treasury here, Daim said Malaysia need [as received] to improve its management expertise, reduce costs, do more research and development and coordinate production, so as not to be constantly faced with unmanageable glut situations.

He said the deflationary impact of reduced commodity exports and continuing fiscal adjustment had affected the performance of the Malaysian economy which is expected to remain sluggish this year.

"The outlook for 1987 is clouded by uncertainty about the likely course of key commodity prices and the prospects for growth in the world economy and international trade," he added.

The finance minister said Malaysia would like to see more macro-economic policy coordination by industrial countries to overcome some of the global economic problems but it should not rely entirely on these nations to "pull us out of this economic malaise."

"In the final analysis, it is our own efforts that will determine whether we make or break," he stressed.

Daim said Malaysia's basic development thrust for the rest of the 1980's is one of moderate growth with stability in view of resource constraints and imbalances.

But the moderate growth strategy is to be pursued without resorting to large-scale borrowing as in the past, he added.

Concerted efforts will be made to stimulate private sector initiative through improving business confidence, strengthening the public sector's financial position through reduced spending and improving the balance of payments through competitive exports.

The privatisation of public services will also be implemented more vigorously in order to reduce government spending.

But at the same time, the government will promote more job opportunities through implementation of labour-intensive projects such as construction of low-cost houses and rural roads.

Earlier, Wan Azmi Hamzah, chief executive of Malayan Banking BHD (Maybank), speaking on behalf of the lead managers for the syndicated loan, described Malaysia's return to the syndicated loan market as a well-timed move and reflected the government's astute borrowing.

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CSO: 4200/52

MALAYSIA

MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT IMPROVEMENT SOUGHT

BK100123 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0102 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 October (OANA-BERNAMA)--The government will continue with its "look east policy" and does not propose to review it, the Dewan Rakyat (lower house) was told Thursday.

Speaking during question time, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Ajib Ahmad said its main objective was to upgrade management performance and step up the country's development.

It was also aimed at creating a Malaysian society which had values and positive work ethics to intensify the nation's progress.

Qualities stressed under the policy were workers' diligence and discipline, loyalty to the nation and their organisation, priority to group interest, productivity and high standards.

With such values, the Japanese and Koreans had successfully developed their countries and for Malaysia, such values should be practised to help ensure the success of development efforts, he said.

He also said programmes being implemented under the policy were industrial and technical training, holding of technical and academic courses, forging of relations among training colleges and institutions of higher learning.

So far, a total of 1,266 trainees had been sent to Japan in six batches for industrial and technical training and 161 to Korea.

For the academic programme, a total of 148 students had been sent to Japan and 33 to Korea. A total of 111 [words indistinct] students had also been sent to Japan for further technical training.

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CSO: 4200/52

MALAYSIA

#### SECURITY FORCES DISCOVER COMMUNIST CACHES

BK101717 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1652 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Grik, Malaysia, 10 October (OANA-BERNAMA)--Security forces discovered 32 communist terrorist (CT) food caches and an assortment of weapons during operations in the western region of the state of Pahang the past 4 months.

Disclosing this Friday, Army Corps Commander Lieutenant-General Mohammad Daud Abu Bakar attributed the success to "painstaking patrols carried out by security forces in the area."

Speaking to reporters after visiting army posts along the Malaysia-Thailand border near this border town in the north western Perak State, he was confident security forces would find the rest of the CT food dumps in the area, if there were any left.

"I believe several elements in the area are still helping the communist terrorists, otherwise they would not have been able to amass 9,000 kg of food," he added.

He said Pahang's western region was "a tricky area" but security there was well under control.

He also said security forces were coordinating with the police and other relevant authorities in efforts to wipe out remnants of the so-called Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) Sixth Assault Unit believed to be operating in the area.

According to Mohammad Daud, it was believed that less than 200 CT's were still left in the peninsula and they were always on the run from security forces.

He said the Malaysian Army, with the cooperation of its Thai counterpart, had succeeded in curtailing the movement of CT's along the border.

"The terrorists now no longer have a safe sanctuary as a result of our close cooperation with Thai security forces," he said.

He said the army always aimed to ensure its personnel achieved overall combat efficiency and subjected them to rigorous training even when not involved in operations.

Mohammad Daud also believed the current recession would not affect the army's overall objective of becoming a strong and effective force capable of defending the country.



MALAYSIA

NEWSMAN ALLOWED TO APPLY TO QUASH EXPULSION ORDER

BK161119 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1045 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 16 October (BERNAMA)--ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) correspondent Raphael Roy Pura obtained leave from the Malaysian High Court here today to apply to quash the government's decision to revoke his work permit and expel him from Malaysia.

Justice Harun Hashim granted the leave, saying the facts raised and the law relied on in the application were different from those brought up by another AWSJ journalist in a similar application on 1 October.

The judge had on that day rejected John Peter Berthelsen's application for leave to stop the government from expelling him from Malaysia and from revoking his work permit, ruling that the court would not review an executive decision made on security grounds.

Justice Harun had also said that the court would not go behind a decision of the executive based on security grounds and there was nothing that could be done in such a case.

Pura's counsel, Muhammad Shafee Abdullah, will be applying for an order to quash the two decisions on Pura later.

Pura wants the court to quash the decision of the director-general of immigration cancelling the employment pass issued to him on 7 June.

He also wants the court to quash the decision by the controller of immigration on 2 October requiring him to leave the country within 3 days.

/12232

CSO: 4200/52



MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

**46 TERRORISTS IN SABAH SARAWAK**--Sabah and Sarawak are generally free from the communist terrorist threat although 46 terrorists are known to be still lurking in the Rajang Security Command area of Sarawak's 3d, 6th, and 7th divisions. Major General Datuk Haji Ahmad Abdul Kadir, in charge of Region II, said today that the 46 were no longer active and were always on the run to evade the authorities. He said this meant that the government could carry out principal development in any parts of the two states. He was speaking to reporters in Kuching after chairing the annual meeting of military unit heads under the Region II High Command covering Sabah and Sarawak. He said the peaceful situation had been made possible through the help and cooperation extended by various quarters to the armed forces. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 86 BK] /12232

**MALAYSIAN POLITICIAN LOSES APPEAL**--Malaysian politician Tan Koon Swan lost his appeal against a 2-year sentence and was sent back to jail for abetting in criminal breach of trust in the Pan-Electric Industries fraud. Chief Justice Wee Chong Jin, presiding in the Court of Criminal Appeal yesterday, said Tan's counsel Mr M. Kathigesu had failed to satisfy the court that the sentence and the \$500,000 fine were "manifestly excessive." Tan can appeal to the Privy Council but the council seldom entertains appeals against sentencing. Tan sat expressionless in the dock, flanked by two policemen. Occasionally, he shook his head as his counsel searched for words to rebut the chief justice's points. The chief justice said Mr Kathigesu had failed to prove that any of the four principles, which would compel the court to interfere with the sentence, had been breached. The four principles are: the sentence was not justified by law; it had been passed based on wrong facts; some matters had been improperly taken into account or fresh matters had arisen; the sentence was wrong in principle or was manifestly excessive. [Excerpt] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Oct 86 p 1 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/52

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW SPEAKS TO JAPANESE PRESS

OW131143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Singapore, 13 October KYODO--Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore predicted a period of economic growth next year while calling on Japan to step up its efforts to promote trade with Southeast Asia.

Lee made the prediction in interview with Japanese press before leaving here Tuesday for a 7-day official visit to Japan.

Lee said that the country's year-on-year GNP growth on overall economic performance has improved due to recovery in manufacturing, with a growth rate of 0.8 percent in the 2nd quarter and the same trend expected in the 3rd quarter.

However, he warned that both Singapore and the member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are suffering from their increasingly large trade deficits with Japan, citing the inability to penetrate the Japanese markets, as one of the major factors.

As part of measures to ease increasing trade tensions, Lee proposed that "Japan's factories in ASEAN and Singapore should be encouraged to export a percentage of their output to Japan."

While urging Japanese investment in the region, Lee added, "Japanese investment has been going more to developed countries to avoid protectionism with less coming into the region. This causes concern."

On the question of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's controversial remarks on the minorities in the United States, he said, "must now remember [as received] that anything said by the Japanese which may give offense to minority groups can lead to disturbance in relations."

On freedom of press in Singapore, Lee said that foreign publications have no automatic right to sell in Singapore. "We allow them to do so provided they do not interfere in our affairs," he said.

The government had amended a press act to prevent foreign publications from attacking Singapore's domestic policies, drawing criticism from among foreign publications in the region.

Commenting on Singapore's possible role as mediator in discussions between Taiwan and China, the prime minister said he was not qualified to be a mediator, but added, "I will support any meeting that will lead to discussion between people who can resolve their differences."

Touching on the question of who might become the next prime minister, Lee hinted that First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong is the most promising candidate.

He added that Acting Minister of Trade and Industry Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, his eldest son, is "one of the potential successors."

/12232

CSO: 4200/53

SINGAPORE

LEE ON TIES WITH MALAYSIA, PRESS FREEDOM

BK150830 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Oct 86 p 14

[Excerpts] The controversial speech by Malaysian political Datuk Abdullah Ahmad in Singapore has not affected Singapore-Malaysia relations, said Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

The prime minister said the UMNO MP's statements, which drew widespread criticism on both sides of the Causeway, the other recent statements on the Malay-Chinese relationship, had been directed at a domestic audience.

This is the first official reaction from the Singapore Government to the controversy, which was sparked off by Datuk Abdullah's speech in August at a forum organised by the Singapore Institute of International Affairs.

In an interview with Japanese correspondents here, Mr Lee said:

"Ties between Singapore and Malaysia are good because Dr Mahathir and I have been frank and open to each other.

"We are aware of each other's domestic position. Both Dr Mahathir and I have encouraged closer rapport and understanding between the younger ministers and MPs and between senior and middle government officials."

Mr Lee, asked about press freedom in relation to the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, said that foreign publications have no automatic right to sell in Singapore.

He reminded foreign correspondents that they are observers, not participants in domestic politics.

Unlike Japan and many Asian countries, he said Singapore's working language is English.

This opens up the whole population to the influence of the American and English print and television media.

Singapore is not a homogeneous society and is trying to build a nation out of a multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-religious mix.

Added Mr Lee: "Every now and again, journalists who write for regional newspapers and weeklies, based in Hong Kong, believed after a short spell in Singapore, that they know how we should run Singapore.

"We have to remind them that our future is not theirs to meddle with."

Most important of all, Mr Lee said, he does not want local journalists to model themselves on the Americans or the British and take an adversarial anti-Establishment role.

/12232

CSO: 4200/53

3 November 1986

SINGAPORE

## BRIEFS

LEE KUAN YEW IN TOKYO--The Prime Minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew have begun a week-long visit to Japan. Mr Lee Kuan Yew and his delegation arrived this afternoon at New Tokyo International Airport at Narita, from where a government aircraft flew them to the [words indistinct] International Airport at Haneda 40 minutes away. During the visit, the prime minister's third, Mr Lee will be given an audience by Emperor Hirohito. Mr Lee will also hold talks with the prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, and it is the first time since the extension of Mr Nakasone's term as prime minister following his second election victory that the two premiers will be meeting for discussion. With Japan's soaring trade surplus, there is a growing urgency to redress the situation quickly and economic matters are expected to dominate the discussions. The minister for education, Dr Tony Tan; the minister for finance and health, Dr Richard Hu; and the acting minister for labor, Mr Lee Yock Suan, are accompanying the prime minister. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/53

THAILAND

CHAWALIT DISCUSSES CROWN PRINCE PROMOTION

Other Commanders Involved

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, was interviewed at the Army Club on 22 September about the transfer of officers of the rank of special colonel. There have been reports that the Crown Prince, who holds the rank of special colonel, will be appointed deputy commander of the 1st Division. Gen Chawalit said that the transfer of officers of the rank of special colonel and colonel will continue. Unit commanders, particularly army area, divisional, and regimental commandes, have been informed. They must establish committees to carry on things in each area. After that, another meeting will be held at the army level in order to make revisions. The army has already issued an order appointing people to that committee. The RTA CINC said that he can't answer that question, because the matter has not yet reached him. This concerns the commanders of lower-level units, who are still making revisions.

The reporter asked about the suitability of this and the present situation, asking whether this was the time to appoint the Crown Prince to that position. Gen Chawalit said that he can't answer that yet. Because if he says anything about that, he will be giving guidance. Everything must be done based on the chain of command. At the same time, the RTA CINC stressed that the military life of the Crown Prince is like that of officers in general. Thus, he will not be given any special consideration. Once the matter reaches him, he will have to consider other factors, too. At present, he can't say anything about this.

When asked when these transfers would be completed, Gen Chawalit said that this must be done expeditiously. It must be completed by around the middle of October at the latest. Gen Chawalit was asked whether general-grade officers seemed satisfied with his policy statement on having this committee consider appointments. The RTA CINC replied that "you will have to ask them. But let's put it this way. We must adhere to the military chain of command and the military system of administration. That is the right way to do things. Thus, I don't see, or there isn't anything that will lead to dissatisfaction. This should satisfy everyone."



### Selection Process Noted

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Gen Chawalit has instructed unit commanders, particularly army region, divisional, and regimental commanders, to form committees to carry on things in each area. Following that, there will be a meeting at the army level in order to help make revisions.

Last October, Gen Chawalit formed a committee to consider the reshuffle of army officers. The committee is composed of the RTA CINC, the deputy RTA CINC, the two assistant RTA CINCs, and the army chief of staff.

### THAI RAT Account

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, was interviewed at the Army Club on 22 September. Reporters asked about the reshuffle of special colonels. There have been reports that the Crown Prince, the commander of the King's Guard Mahat Lek Regiment, will be appointed deputy commander of the 1st Division. He said that the reshuffle of officers of the rank of special colonel and colonel will continue. He has instructed unit commanders, particularly army region, divisional, and regimental commanders to form committees to carry on things in each area. After that, a meeting will be held at the army level in order to help make revisions. The army has already issued an order appointing people to that committee. The RTA CINC said that he can't answer that question, because the matter has not reached him yet. This concerns the commanders of lower-level units, who are still making revisions.

The reporter asked about the suitability of this and the present situation, asking whether the Crown Prince is suited to this position. Gen Chawalit said that he can't answer that yet. Because if he says anything about that, he will be giving guidance. Everything must be done based on the chain of command. At the same time, the RTA CINC stressed that the military life of the Crown Prince is like that of officers in general. Thus, he will not be given any special consideration. Once the matter reaches him, he will have to consider other factors, too. At present, he can't say anything about this.

11943

CSO: 4207/12



THAILAND

CHRONOLOGY OF BURMESE-SURAT LOGGING CONTROVERSY

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 5 Oct 86 pp 4, 5

[Unattributed report: "Chronology of Events in Granting Permission To Import Illegal Timber"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1983, the Saha Kasikitwisawakan Company Ltd, the managing director of which is Mr Anon Chantharaphaisi, submitted a petition to the unit concerned in order to request permission to bring in logs from Burma without having to have a certificate of origin for the logs.

On 8 March 1986, the Customs Department sent a letter to the company stating that it was the Ministry of Commerce that had the authority to approve this special import method.

On 20 April 1983, the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, sent a letter to the company denying its request to import logs this way.

On 4 May 1983, Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut, the secretary general of the prime minister, sent a letter to the Saha Kasikitwisawakan Company Ltd concerning its request that the prime minister grant it permission to import logs from abroad. The letter stated that the Office of the Secretary General of the Prime Minister had asked the 3d Army Region commander to consider this matter. In another letter, Lt Gen Phrom Phiunuan, the 3d Army Region commander, was asked to investigate this matter and determine whether a permit could be granted. He was asked to find out whether this company really did have logs from outside the country and whether they were from Burma.

On 1 June 1983, Lt Gen Phrom Phiunuan, the 3d Army Region commander, sent a letter to Lt Gen Chantharakhup, the secretary general of the prime minister, stating that if higher-echelon units decide to grant permission in this case, steps should be taken to prevent a conflict from arising and to prevent people from felling trees inside Thailand and then claiming that the logs were obtained abroad. He made the following three recommendations:

1. Forestry officials should examine things and affix their seal.
2. Customs officials should collect taxes according to regulations.

3. The forward 3d Army Region will be happy to assist officials in conducting another investigation in order to make sure that people are not felling trees inside Thailand and then claiming that they came from abroad.

On 10 June 1983, Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut sent a letter to the under secretary of commerce concerning the company's request to import logs from abroad. The letter stated that at present, timber operations are being carried on outside the country all along the border with Laos and Burma, which is the area of responsibility of the 3d Army Region. The letter stated that if permission is granted to import this valuable timber without requiring a certificate of origin, which is what Singapore is now doing, this will benefit the country and strengthen security along the border. This will also increase state revenues and reduce illegal timber cutting operations inside Thailand. Now that the forward 3d Army Region has presented the facts and given its opinions on this matter, the final decision is up to the Ministry of Commerce.

On 27 July 1983, Mr Yongyut Nopphaket, a Social Action Party MP from Ranong Province and the assistant secretary to the minister of commerce, sent a note to Mr Phairot Chaiyaphon, the deputy minister of commerce and acting minister of commerce (Mr Koson Krairut, the minister of commerce, was on an official trip abroad), recommending that Mr Phairot grant permission to import this timber. This note stated:

1. The Department of Foreign Trade's letter informed the Saha Kasikitwisawakan Company Ltd that if there are no documents showing the origin of the timber, it cannot be proven that that timber (the timber that was felled in Burma and then purchased by the company) is timber that was cut abroad and then brought into the country. Consequently, permission to import the timber cannot be given.

2. The 3d Army Region has sent a letter to the secretary general of the prime minister confirming that this timber actually does come from Burma and proposing measures to prevent illegal timber felling operations inside Thailand.

3. I have considered this matter and feel that taking action based on Point 2 will benefit the country in terms of strengthening national defense, increasing revenues from import taxes, and reducing illegal timber operations inside Thailand. I feel that the reasons in support of this outweigh the reasons cited by the Department of Foreign Trade. I recommend taking action based on Point 2. Please consider this and give your approval.

On 28 July 1983, Mr Phairot Chaiyaphon issued an order "granting permission to import this timber and carry out things based on Point 2."

On 2 September 1983, Mr Yongyut Nopphaket sent a letter to the 3d Army Region commander informing him that the deputy minister of commerce (Mr Phairot Chaiyaphon) had considered this matter and decided to allow this timber to be imported in accord with the recommendation of the 3d Army Region. He also informed the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce to have it take action on this matter.

Around this time, Mr Koson Krairuk, the minister of commerce, returned from abroad and received a secret order from Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, who ordered him not to permit this timber to be imported. Gen Prem had promised Ne Win, the president of Burma, that Thailand would not do anything that would affect relations between the two countries, particularly concerning the minority groups along the border, who pose a serious problem for the Burmese government.

After that, the director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade informed Mr Koson that a permit to import this timber had already been issued. Thus, Mr Koson decided to bring this matter up at a cabinet meeting. In the end, the cabinet, headed by Gen Prem, ordered that that permit be revoked.

On 11 July 1985, Mr Anon Chantharaphaisi, the managing director of the Saha Kasikitwisawakan Company Ltd, sent an appeal to the prime minister and asked him to review this matter. He asked the prime minister to instruct the ministries of commerce and finance to consider this matter and treat the company fairly.

That same day, Lt Gen Chatharakhup Sirisut, the secretary general of the prime minister, added a note at the bottom of the company's letter informing the minister of commerce that this matter had already been brought to the attention of the Office of the Secretary General of the Prime Minister and the prime minister several times and that this was the responsibility of the ministries of commerce and finance. He said that the petitioner was asking these two ministries to settle the matter. He asked him to consider this matter.

Following that, Mr Koson Krairuk left the Social Action Party and resigned his position as minister of commerce. He was replaced by Police Cpt Surat Osathanukhro.

On 20 January 1986, the Ruammit Mining Company Ltd sent a letter asking the minister of commerce to review the matter of granting permission to import logs from abroad without having to have a certificate of origin.

On 21 January 1986, the Saha Kasikitwisawakan Company Ltd asked the prime minister to instruct the Ministry of Commerce to review its prohibition on importing this timber.

In March 1986, the Ministry of Commerce gave the Sakabi Company permission to import 6,070 logs totaling approximately 5,012 cubic meters from Burma at Mae Sariang in Mae Hong Son Province for shipment abroad. Following that, the Ministry of Commerce sent a letter to the 3d Army Region, the governor of Mae Hong Son Province, and the Royal Forest Department asking them to take action as far as this concerned them. The Royal Forest Department stated that before timber can be imported, there must be a certificate of origin.

On 9 June 1986, Mr Suwit Khunkitti, the secretary to the minister of commerce, sent a letter to the managing director of the Ruammit Mining company Ltd stating that the minister of commerce had considered this matter and decided not to permit this timber to be imported into the country as requested by the

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

DPRK PRESIDENT THANKS SIHANOUK--To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. Dear Samdech: I would like to express profound thanks to you for the warm greetings and best wishes you extended to me on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in your own name on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the DPRK, as well as for your lofty evaluation for my people's socialist construction and your unswerving support for our struggle for national reunification. Availing myself of this occasion, I wish you greater victories in your noble patriotic activities and the Cambodian people success in pursuing their just cause. [Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. [Dated] Pyongyang, 3 October 1986. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 86] /9599

VODK SAYS VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS USE POISON--On 26 September, Vietnamese soldiers used toxic shells on jungles and plains in Prey Phnum commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province. A number of our people were killed; many oxen also died. On 24 September, Vietnamese secret agents poisoned our people's water jars in Dong Village, Scoeng Kev Commune, in Kampot District. A villager died. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Oct 86] /9599

ROCKET ATTACKS IN BATTAMBANG REPORTED--On 2 October, our National Army launched a guerrilla attack and fired 107-mm rockets on Sisophon district seat in Battambang Province, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. Vietnamese forces in the district panicked, and have been firing indiscriminately ever since. On 7 October, our National Army fired 107-mm rockets into the Vietnamese ammunition depot at Andong Chen and the Vietnamese position at Chamka Chek in Battambang town, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three Vietnamese others. A Vietnamese ammunition depot exploded and blazed throughout the night. There was confusion in Battambang town all that night and the following day. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Oct 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/5



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BATTAMBANG COMMANDER ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

BK150720 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Statement to station correspondent by (Ung Sami), commander of the Battambang provincial armed forces, on effectiveness of the local armed forces and people's movement against the enemy in 1986--recorded]

[Text] Battambang, in the northwestern part of the PRK, has 288 km of common border with Thailand. The border zone is mountainous and densely forested. The province is partly covered by the flooded forest of the Tonle Sap lake region which provides good cover for the enemy in continuing his harassment, sabotage, and subversive activities against the revolution. After they suffered stinging defeat along the border during the 1984-85 dry season, the enemy sent their surviving remnant forces to Battambang in an attempt to carry on activities to make up for their shameful setbacks. However, despite their desperate efforts, they have been unable to realize the perfidious designs of their masters, for our people are well aware of their ugly maneuvers.

In order to check the various perfidious maneuvers, the provincial party committee has paid particular attention to and gone deep into the localities to whip up a mass movement to expose the crimes, colors, and defeats of the enemy so as to enable our people to clearly see the setbacks they have suffered. In this connection, the party committee entrusted cadres of offices and departments in the province with the task of launching a campaign in the remote regions to persuade the local population to take part in attacking the enemy so as to protect the localities. The committee has also closely cooperated with the Vietnam Volunteer Army in strengthening local administration in the remote regions so as to implement the five-point tactics of cutting off enemy links. At the same time, the party committee has also paid close attention to educating district, commune, and village cadres about maintaining mastery in leading and encouraging the people to implement the triple revolutionary movement at the grass-roots level.

At the same time, under the direct leadership of the party committee, our armed forces and people have daily developed their ideological and political grasp and become more confident in the party leadership, thus helping the entire people's armed forces in the province to rise up and enthusiastically participate in the three movements while closely cooperating with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army stationed in the province.

Worthy of note is that in 1986 our people in general and those in Battambang Province in particular have displayed a high sense of political consciousness, rising up seethingly to assume the task of national defense and unhesitatingly offering their sons, husbands, and relatives to join the militia and Army in defending the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

This year in particular, the people have massively encouraged their loved ones to join the military, completely fulfilling the targets set by higher authorities. At the same time, many of them have actively participated in actual attacks against the enemy, such as by scouting for army troops and militiamen in attacks against the enemies, appealing to misled husbands or relatives to return to the revolution, persuading enemy soldiers to surrender and defect to the people and revolution, cooperating with the armed forces and militiamen in combat and combat readiness to protect the localities, manning patrols, and especially joining in all operations to sweep the enemy, thus creating success in this year's efforts to muster forces and implement plans against the enemy.

At the same time, along with the political directions and orientations of the party, the command of the provincial units has succeeded in setting up combat cooperatives and combat villages, thus creating a strong basis for the consolidation of the triple movement, and especially in establishing networks for military training and for the defense of the localities and agitating the people as a whole to take control of the campaign against the enemy.

What is outstanding is that this year our forces and people have won great achievements in crushing the enemy, killing them on the spot, wounding, or capturing them, preventing them from entering any village without resistance. We have caused the enemy to lose contact with each passing day and to suffer defeat after defeat. This year, militiamen of a number of districts, communes, and villages have been outstanding in attacking the enemy. In the past, many villages in remote areas were not safe, especially those near the border where the enemies regularly conducted attacks, ambushes, and other activities. But now, since our forces have taken control of the terrain and cooperated with the local population, these localities have become secure and free from enemy action. Among the districts of note is Thmar Puok District which is located on the Thai border far from Battambang City where the enemy had long expected to attack, crush, and capture a number of remote villages. However, since it was consolidated and received the attention of committees at all levels, our militia and armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army had taken control of the battlefield, successfully crushing the enemies and ensuring stability for the local population.

At the same time, last year in Battambang's suburbs, especially in the various villages of Sangke District such as Norea Village, when the enemy dashed out of the Prek Norea region of Tonle Sap lake to loot the food and grain of the people, the militia forces in cooperation with the local people surrounded the enemy and killed many of them. All this was done in the spirit of the party's slogan that one citizen is one soldier rising up to take over the duty of protecting the people.

Through combat activities as described above, we succeeded in putting out of action 2,364 enemy soldiers, killing on the spot 618, capturing 94, and wounding 698, seizing 313 weapons, forcing 94 enemy soldiers to surrender during combat, and persuading 860 others to return to the fold, including 350 Pol Potists, 491 Son Sannites, and 19 Sihanoukists, who brought with them 501 assorted weapons.

The above-described results were possible thanks to the close cooperation between the authorities at all levels and the armed forces of all categories working hand in hand with the local people and masses as well as to the firm internal unity and international solidarity, especially the militant solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, creating an invincible combined force that can be likened to a big stick used to smash the head of the enemy, causing the latter to suffer serious defeats along the border as well as in the interior of the province.

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CSO: 4212/5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON DEFENSE EMULATION RESULTS

BK100208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] This morning the Defense Ministry held a solemn meeting to sum up the outcome of the emulation drive to promote the Army buildup and KPRAF units' combat capabilities during the 3-year period 1983-85 and the first 6 months of 1986. The meeting was jointly presided over by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Emulation Council; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the general staff; Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department and Comrade Hul Savoan, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 4th military region. Attending the meeting were representatives of various outstanding units and individuals, the comrades deputy ministers, representatives of the mass organizations and state departments and offices, chiefs and deputy chiefs of the three general departments, and representatives of outstanding units and individuals from the regular, regional, and militia units.

Following an opening speech by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department, read a report summing up the outcome of the emulation drive to promote the Army buildup and combat capabilities among the KPRAF units during the past 3 years and 6 months. The participants then listened attentively to the reports made by various outstanding units and individuals.

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CSO: 4212/5



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT MEETING ON ALL-ARMY EMULATION RESULTS

BK100700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Central Army Party Committee and the Defense Ministry held a meeting at the "26 August" Guesthouse on the morning of 9 October to sum up outcome of the second all-army emulation drive. Present in the Presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State [title as heard], and minister of planning; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee. Attending the meeting were many cadres and male and female combatants from various units.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chea Sim highly valued all the achievements made during the past 3 years by all responsible sectors in implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's circular concerning the emulation drive to enhance our Armed Forces' constructive and combat capabilities. The comrade also hailed all local militia units which made satisfactory feats in combating the enemies in cooperation with our Armed Forces and particularly the Vietnamese Army volunteers. The comrade stressed: During the past more than 3 years, in carrying out the emulation drive, the regular, regional, and militia units and all the ministries and departments had made big achievements for the fatherland and the people, thus creating our people's position of strength, victory, and mastery.

The comrade also exhorted all participants to discuss as many good experiences in carrying out the emulation drive as possible and all other creative points for the success of the future emulation drive.

/9599

CSO: 4212/5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BOU THANG GREETES POLISH COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

BK120839 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army. The message noted:

Dear comrade minister: On behalf of all KPRAF cadres and combatants and in my own name, I am very happy to extend warmest and most cordial greetings to you and all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Polish People's Army on the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

Over the past 43 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish People's Army has recorded great achievements in the cause of building and defending its socialist fatherland.

In the face of the current tense situation created by the imperialists with the United States as the ringleader, the Polish People's Army, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries of which the Soviet Union is the firm bulwark, has been able to withstand all hostile acts and defend peace and stability in Europe and the world.

We are convinced that the bond of friendship and solidarity between our two armies of Cambodia and Poland will further strengthen and develop in the common interests of peace and socialism.

On this occasion, we wish you and all cadres and combatants of the Polish People's Army good health and new victories in carrying out the tasks set forth by the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Please accept our most sincere regards.

/9599

CSO: 4212/5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6-12 OCT

BK131025 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 6-12 October 1986:

National level: SPK in English at 1122 GMT on 9 October reports that the Cambodian Veterinary Service under the Ministry of Agriculture has, with the technical and material assistance from various international organizations such as the C.W.S. and A.F.F.C., launched a broad campaign against animal diseases in the provinces of Kandal, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang, and the city of Phnom Penh. So far this year, the service has immunized around 1 million head of bovine against epizootic diseases such as black leg, oedema, anthrax, and septicemia. The cattle population in Cambodia now amounts to more than 2.249 million head, an increase of 1.064 million over 1979. The number of pigs has also risen to 1.3 million and poultry to 7 million as against only 400,000 and 1 million respectively in 1979.

Reporting on forest exploitation, SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 11 October says that since early this year 118,800 cubic meters of timber have been exploited throughout the country, an increase of 47 percent over the same period last year. The provinces of Koh Kong, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kompong Cham, Pursat, and Kampot, Kompong Som City, and the Forest Department under the Ministry of Agriculture overfulfilled their respective plans.

Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 October reports that by 25 September, peasants throughout the country had transplanted more than 63 percent of rice earmarked for the monsoon and planted more than 60 percent of the plan for subsidiary food crops and more than 98 percent of the plan for industrial crops. More than 11,320 hectares of early rice had also been harvested with an average yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare. In the third week of September, the Ministry of Agriculture supplied Takeo Province with 622 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kandal Province with 10 metric tons of seed rice, Kompong Speu Province with 183 metric tons of seed rice, Svay Rieng Province with more than 11 metric tons of seed rice and 50 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kompong Cham Province with 21 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Prey Veng Province with 35 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kompong Chhnang Province with 45 metric tons of chemical

fertilizer, Pursat Province with 60 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and Kampot Province with 40 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

**Battambang Province:** SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that so far this year, peasants in Preah Het Preah District had, because of drought, planted only 17,000 hectares in rice or 58 percent of the plan earmarked for this monsoon. Besides, the peasants planted 260 hectares in industrial and subsidiary food crops such as sugarcane, beans, jute, and cassava. They are now trying to do intensive rice farming on 1,400 hectares formerly covered with long-term rice but destroyed by drought. The same SPK report says that so far peasants in Sisophon District have, because of mid-season drought, planted rice on 16,000 hectares of the plan of 39,00 hectares earmarked for this monsoon. The figure, however, shows an increase of 1,500 hectares over the corresponding period last year. The district also planted sugarcane, manioc, beans, vegetables, peanuts, jute, and other subsidiary food crops on nearly 200 hectares.

**Kampot Province:** According to SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October, peasants in this province have so far achieved 75 percent of their rice growing plan for this monsoon, including 7,650 hectares of intensive rice cropping. They have also planted 1,180 hectares of corn and manioc. The local agricultural service has supplied the peasants with 450 metric tons of seed and chemical fertilizer. SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that up to now peasants in Kompong Trach District, because of drought and flood in the middle of the monsoon, had planted rice on only 77 percent of the planned area for this monsoon rice cropping. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 6 October says that by early October, Angkor Chey District had retilled more than 8,860 hectares of land, sowed more than 2,400 hectares of various types of rice, transplanted more than 5,800 hectares of rice, and put more than 640 hectares under subsidiary food crops. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 12 October notes that fishermen in Kampot Province caught nearly 251,200 kilograms of fish during the first 9 months of this year.

**Kandal Province:** SPK in French at 1136 GMT says that during this monsoon, peasants of the province put 13,320 hectares under corn. At the beginning of September alone, they sold the state 1,460 metric tons of corn of the planned 8,150 metric tons. According to SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October, in the month ending 15 September, peasants in Kaoh Thom District, sold over 1,320 metric tons of corn to the state, or 50 percent of the target, against 550 metric tons in 1985. The peasants are now reaping their remaining corn on 3,636 hectares with an estimated yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare.

**Kompong Cham Province:** SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that in a month ending in mid-September, peasants in Kompong Cham Province had, besides planting rice, put 956 hectares under cotton. This represents a two-fold increase over last year's figure. According to SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October, peasants in Memot District had by mid-September transplanted 12,136 hectares of various types of rice, or more than 96 percent of their plan for this main cropping season. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 9 October carries an interview with the chairman of the Ponhea Krek District People's



Revolutionary Committee who said that so far this year, the district has so far this year bought 990 metric tons of paddy from peasants and put 14,932 hectares under rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 October reports that by 20 August, peasants in this province had transplanted more than 18,000 hectares of various types of rice and put nearly 3,000 other hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops. They had also reclaimed 3,300 hectares of land by the same time.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in French at 1125 GMT on 12 October reports that by the end of the first half of September, peasants in this province had tilled more than 91,300 hectares of land, of which 9,500 had been seeded and more than 54,000 hectares put under rice, including 26,200 hectares of floating rice. During the same period, they put more than 5,400 hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 7 October reports that by mid-September, Kratie District had put 5,700 hectares under monsoon rice, or 100 percent of plan.

Pursat Province: According to SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 6 October, peasants in this province had by early August had put 43,600 hectares of the 79,700 hectares earmarked for the main rice cropping season under rice, including 10,000 hectares under floating rice. SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October reports that peasants in Kandieng District had by early September planted rice on 70 percent of the 10,000 hectares earmarked for this monsoon cropping, including 2,650 hectares of floating rice. In Krakor District peasants had planted rice on 4,000 hectares of the 13,600 hectares planned for this monsoon. The planted area included 2,900 hectares of transplanted rice and 1,000 hectares of floating rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 10 October reports that by September, Pursat Province had put more than 3,800 hectares under early and slash-and-burn rice, grown more than 14,200 hectares of rice without transplanting, transplanted more than 300 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, put more than 1,100 hectares under subsidiary food crops and more than 100 others under industrial crops, and reclaimed more than 5,100 hectares of waste land.

Prey Veng Province: By early September, according to SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October, peasants in Peareang District had put 11,407 hectares under rice, while peasants in the chief district of Prey Veng had also planted rice on 12,415 hectares, including 40 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, and those in Kanhchriech District covered 16,000 hectares with rice, including 6,650 hectares of long-term rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 8 October reports that by early September, Baphnum District had transplanted more than 4,800 hectares of various types of rice and put more than another 100 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Ratanakiri Province: In an interview carried by Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 October, the vice chairman of the province's people's revolutionary

committee revealed that in the 1985-86 campaign, Ratanakiri bought 364 metric tons of paddy or 60 percent of plan and that each family is encouraged to sell at least 15-20 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that in the first 3 weeks of September, peasants in Puok District covered 8,000 hectares with rice, including 1,000 hectares of short-term rice, 2,000 hectares of medium-term rice, and 5,000 hectares of long-term rice. So far, they have planted rice on 10,300 hectares, including 400 hectares under IR-36 and IR-42 rice varieties and 700 hectares under floating rice. The district's agricultural service, for its part, provided them with 200 metric tons of fertilizer. SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October reports that peasants in Sot Nikom District had by the beginning of this year's third quarter sold the state 310 metric tons of beans and 22 metric tons of sesame.

Stung Treng Province: SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 6 October reports that by mid-August, peasants in this province had transplanted more than 6,600 hectares, or 85 percent of their plan for this monsoon. They put hundreds of other hectares under subsidiary food crops during the same period. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 9 October says that by mid-August, peasants in this province had planted more than 6,900 hectares of monsoon rice and by September had harvested more than 300 hectares of early rice. In an interview, carried by Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 12 October, the chief of the provincial trade service said that 1,157 metric tons of paddy or 165 percent of plan for 1985-86 period have been bought and 57 metric tons collected as patriotic contribution from the peasants, noting that the province had planned to buy 800 metric tons of paddy and collect 300 metric tons in patriotic contribution during the 1985-86 period.

Takeo Province: SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October reports that because of mid-season drought, solidarity groups in Kirivong District had up to early September transplanted rice on 8,590 hectares or only 34 percent of their plan. Of the planted area, 1,160 hectares were put under short-term rice. Now the peasants are busy harvesting short-term rice planted at the beginning of the monsoon. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 10 October adds that by 17 September, Kirivong District had bought more than 1,220 metric tons of paddy and collected more than 1,100 other metric tons in patriotic contribution from the peasants. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 9 October, by 18 September, of the 2,400 hectares earmarked for intensive cropping in Treang District, 620 hectares had been transplanted, including 65 hectares of IR rice varieties.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

**KFTU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN**--A delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] led by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU, returned home safely on the morning of 6 October after attending the 11th World Federation of Trade Unions Congress in Berlin. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Provisional Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and several leading comrades and cadres from the KFTU office. Comrade Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Cambodia, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 86] /9599

**GREETINGS TO GDR'S OSCAR FISCHER**--Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Oscar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, on the 37th independence day of his country. The message reads: I would like to express high appreciation of the great achievements made by the socialist German people during the past 37 years, particularly for the GDR's peace policy which has won powerful support from peace-loving people the world over. I firmly hope that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and deepened in the interests of our two peoples and world peace. I wish you the best of health, great strength, and more and greater successes in fulfilling your tasks full of responsibility. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86] /9599

**CASTRO THANKS PRK LEADERS FOR GREETINGS**--Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message reads: I would like to express my cordial gratitude to you for the message of heartfelt and fraternal greetings you sent me on my 60th birthday. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599



THANK YOU MESSAGE FROM GANDHI--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The message reads: I thank you for your best wishes on my birthday. We would work to further strengthen and develop the existing bonds of friendship and good will between our two countries. I wish Your Excellency the best of health and happiness and the fraternal Cambodian people development and well-being. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP DEPARTS--A delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Mrs Bo Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Phnom Penh on the morning of 7 October for an official friendship visit to the Republics of Cuba and Nicaragua. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Ung San, chef de cabinet of the Foreign Ministry; and several other Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Cambodia, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599

MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM BULGARIA--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message says in substance: On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people, and in our own names, we would like to express warmest thanks for your congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the Bulgarian revolutionary victory. We are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK will be further expanded and strengthened for the common benefit of our two people and for world peace and progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86] /9599

GDR NATIONAL FRONT CHAIRMAN GREETED--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, on the occasion of the 37th National Day of the GDR. The message noted: The past 37 years were marked by great victories won by the GDR people in their national construction, particularly in the economic field. I am convinced that the GDR people will score new victories in implementing the resolutions of the 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany Congress for building modern socialist fatherland and for contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe and the world. I am very happy to see the increasing development of our two fronts' cooperation. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/5

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

SECURITY FORCES CONFISCATE ILLEGAL TRADE GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by My Lam: "Many Illegal Trade Cases Discovered, Goods Worth Nearly 4 Million Dong Confiscated"]

[Text] Last week, in coordination with local market management units, the municipal public security forces uncovered 67 economic violations and confiscated an amount of goods, including gold, dollars, sandalwood, western drugs and many other types of illegal trade goods, worth 3,944,415 dong.

Nearly all of these violations were discovered by members of the masses participating in market management and protection of ward order and security, and by subward public security forces conducting good area and household registration management. Most of the economic violations occurred due to loopholes in cadre management and in the document management of agencies and enterprises. Dao Thi Ba of 702/109/10 Dien Bien Phu Street has accumulated 30 kilograms of western drugs of all types and 48 blank identification cards of the public health technical school, and used these documents to illegally buy and sell western drugs. Taking advantage of a goods approval certificate of the 1st Precinct Material Supplies Joint Enterprise Store, a contract clerk of the store purchased 10 TV sets and sold them in the market for an illegal profit.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

TRIALS HELD REGARDING ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF HOUSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Trieu Binh: "Trial of Cases Involving Illegal Occupation of Houses in the City"]

[Text] According to a recent report by the Real Estate Service, thousands of houses in the city have been occupied illegally under many forms of utilization, such as commerce, production, services, etc. However, the Real Estate Service does not have accurate data about the numbers of houses occupied illegally by individuals, or collectively by organs and units. But whether occupied individually or collectively, such occupation is illegal and must be dealt with sternly.

During the Real Estate Service's self-criticism and criticism, the public posed many problems regarding the distribution of housing and the trial of cases involving the illegal occupation of houses. With regard to housing, the Real Estate Service has rectified the civilian branch and the method of distributing houses, has coordinated closely with the "quadrumvirates" of the organs and units, and has restricted negativism in approving requests and distributing housing. However, public opinion still holds that the trying of cases involving illegal occupation is a lot of "hot air." According to the newest statistical data of the Real Estate Service on hundreds of cases of the illegal occupation of houses and the irrational and illegal use of houses, only about one percent of the cases have been settled or brought to trial!

During the past 2 months the Real Estate Service has held dozens of meetings on the regulation and judicial disposition of cases involving the illegal occupation of houses, and recommended to the Municipal People's Committee a number of measures and methods for carrying them out, but few results have been attained. Therefore, recently, on 10 July, the Municipal People's Committee notified the municipal services, sections, and sectors, the precinct and district people's committees, and the units in the city that are directly under the central echelon, the provinces, or the other municipalities, and recommended that they strictly review their utilization of housing. If they are using housing irrationally or illegally, they must make adjustments and immediately return the houses to the city. The Real Estate Service cooperated with the Municipal Public Security Service and Military Command in organizing legal personnel to implement court decisions when

necessary. Then the municipal council to investigate and bring to trial cases involving the illegal occupation of the city's housing was bolstered with representatives of the Real Estate Service, the Judicial Service, the Inspection Commission, the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, and the Municipal Trade Union Federation.

At first that council recommended that the Municipal People's Committee prosecute six cases involving the illegal occupation of houses by individuals and units. Those houses included No 8/82 Dinh Bo Linh Street in Binh Thanh Precinct; 337 Le Van Sy in Tan Binh Precinct; 180 Tran Hung Dao in Precinct 5; 59 Hung Vuong in Precinct 6; 301 Pham Ngu Lao in Precinct 1; and 225 Nguyen Van Troi in Precinct 3. The Real Estate Service had ordered the evacuation of those houses many times. The team carrying out those orders (of the Housing Management corporation) made many attempts, but without result. The cadres and personnel carrying out the expulsion orders were even chased away and threatened. A Real Estate Service cadre said, "Obstacles have been encountered in enforcing the law in cases involving the illegal occupation of houses because the people who did the illegal occupying have sought all ways to prolong the judicial proceedings."

Meanwhile, we learned that some precincts have been too rigid in dealing with some houses in the category of houses that had been leased, bought, or sold illegally. They should study carrying out that task step-by-step, with reason and sentiment.

Concerning the matters discussed above, we would like to express the following opinions:

The city should issue a notice as soon as possible on measures to severely deal with houses that are occupied illegally after September or October 1986, because the illegal occupation of houses continued to take place in May, June, and July of this year, although at a slower pace than in the past.

The functional elements of the Real Estate Service must establish a "dossier" for each house that was illegally occupied and take step-by-step measures to deal with them, while working thoroughly, impartially, and for the common good.

It is necessary to organize a legal force made up of components of the Real Estate Service, the Municipal Public Security Service, the Military Command, etc., which must take form soon so that it can effectively carry out the dispositions made by the Municipal People's Committee.

A definite period of time for judicial proceedings must be set, from the time the Municipal Housing Control and Adjudication Council reports to the Municipal People's Committee on cases involving the illegal occupation of houses to the time the Municipal People's Committee makes a decision.

Cadres and personnel who take advantage of their positions and authority to cover up, accept bribes, or impede judicial proceedings regarding the illegal occupation of houses must be criticized, disciplined, or even prosecuted.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

**DPRK PRESIDENT THANKS SIHANOUK**--To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. Dear Samdech: I would like to express profound thanks to you for the warm greetings and best wishes you extended to me on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in your own name on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the DPRK, as well as for your lofty evaluation for my people's socialist construction and your unswerving support for our struggle for national reunification. Availing myself of this occasion, I wish you greater victories in your noble patriotic activities and the Cambodian people success in pursuing their just cause. [Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. [Dated] Pyongyang, 3 October 1986. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 86] /9599

**VODK SAYS VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS USE POISON**--On 26 September, Vietnamese soldiers used toxic shells on jungles and plains in Prey Phnum commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province. A number of our people were killed; many oxen also died. On 24 September, Vietnamese secret agents poisoned our people's water jars in Dong Village, Stoeng Kev Commune, in Kampot District. A villager died. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Oct 86] /9599

**ROCKET ATTACKS IN BATTAMBANG REPORTED**--On 2 October, our National Army launched a guerrilla attack and fired 107-mm rockets on Sisophon district seat in Battambang Province, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. Vietnamese forces in the district panicked, and have been firing indiscriminately ever since. On 7 October, our National Army fired 107-mm rockets into the Vietnamese ammunition depot at Andong Chen and the Vietnamese position at Chamka Chek in Battambang town, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three Vietnamese others. A Vietnamese ammunition depot exploded and blazed throughout the night. There was confusion in Battambang town all that night and the following day. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Oct 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/5



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BATTAMBANG COMMANDER ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

BK150720 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Statement to station correspondent by (Ung Saml), commander of the Battambang provincial armed forces, on effectiveness of the local armed forces and people's movement against the enemy in 1986--recorded]

[Text] Battambang, in the northwestern part of the PRK, has 288 km of common border with Thailand. The border zone is mountainous and densely forested. The province is partly covered by the flooded forest of the Tonle Sap lake region which provides good cover for the enemy in continuing his harassment, sabotage, and subversive activities against the revolution. After they suffered stinging defeat along the border during the 1984-85 dry season, the enemy sent their surviving remnant forces to Battambang in an attempt to carry on activities to make up for their shameful setbacks. However, despite their desperate efforts, they have been unable to realize the perfidious designs of their masters, for our people are well aware of their ugly maneuvers.

In order to check the various perfidious maneuvers, the provincial party committee has paid particular attention to and gone deep into the localities to whip up a mass movement to expose the crimes, colors, and defeats of the enemy so as to enable our people to clearly see the setbacks they have suffered. In this connection, the party committee entrusted cadres of offices and departments in the province with the task of launching a campaign in the remote regions to persuade the local population to take part in attacking the enemy so as to protect the localities. The committee has also closely cooperated with the Vietnam Volunteer Army in strengthening local administration in the remote regions so as to implement the five-point tactics of cutting off enemy links. At the same time, the party committee has also paid close attention to educating district, commune, and village cadres about maintaining mastery in leading and encouraging the people to implement the triple revolutionary movement at the grass-roots level.

At the same time, under the direct leadership of the party committee, our armed forces and people have daily developed their ideological and political grasp and become more confident in the party leadership, thus helping the entire people's armed forces in the province to rise up and enthusiastically participate in the three movements while closely cooperating with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army stationed in the province.

Worthy of note is that in 1986 our people in general and those in Battambang Province in particular have displayed a high sense of political consciousness, rising up seethingly to assume the task of national defense and unhesitatingly offering their sons, husbands, and relatives to join the militia and Army in defending the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

This year in particular, the people have massively encouraged their loved ones to join the military, completely fulfilling the targets set by higher authorities. At the same time, many of them have actively participated in actual attacks against the enemy, such as by scouting for army troops and militiamen in attacks against the enemies, appealing to misled husbands or relatives to return to the revolution, persuading enemy soldiers to surrender and defect to the people and revolution, cooperating with the armed forces and militiamen in combat and combat readiness to protect the localities, manning patrols, and especially joining in all operations to sweep the enemy, thus creating success in this year's efforts to muster forces and implement plans against the enemy.

At the same time, along with the political directions and orientations of the party, the command of the provincial units has succeeded in setting up combat cooperatives and combat villages, thus creating a strong basis for the consolidation of the triple movement, and especially in establishing networks for military training and for the defense of the localities and agitating the people as a whole to take control of the campaign against the enemy.

What is outstanding is that this year our forces and people have won great achievements in crushing the enemy, killing them on the spot, wounding, or capturing them, preventing them from entering any village without resistance. We have caused the enemy to lose contact with each passing day and to suffer defeat after defeat. This year, militiamen of a number of districts, communes, and villages have been outstanding in attacking the enemy. In the past, many villages in remote areas were not safe, especially those near the border where the enemies regularly conducted attacks, ambushes, and other activities. But now, since our forces have taken control of the terrain and cooperated with the local population, these localities have become secure and free from enemy action. Among the districts of note is Thmar Puok District which is located on the Thai border far from Battambang City where the enemy had long expected to attack, crush, and capture a number of remote villages. However, since it was consolidated and received the attention of committees at all levels, our militia and armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army had taken control of the battlefield, successfully crushing the enemies and ensuring stability for the local population.

At the same time, last year in Battambang's suburbs, especially in the various villages of Sangke District such as Norea Village, when the enemy dashed out of the Prek Norea region of Tonle Sap lake to loot the food and grain of the people, the militia forces in cooperation with the local people surrounded the enemy and killed many of them. All this was done in the spirit of the party's slogan that one citizen is one soldier rising up to take over the duty of protecting the people.



Through combat activities as described above, we succeeded in putting out of action 2,364 enemy soldiers, killing on the spot 618, capturing 94, and wounding 698, seizing 313 weapons, forcing 94 enemy soldiers to surrender during combat, and persuading 860 others to return to the fold, including 350 Pol Potists, 491 Son Sannites, and 19 Sihanoukists, who brought with them 501 assorted weapons.

The above-described results were possible thanks to the close cooperation between the authorities at all levels and the armed forces of all categories working hand in hand with the local people and masses as well as to the firm internal unity and international solidarity, especially the militant solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, creating an invincible combined force that can be likened to a big stick used to smash the head of the enemy, causing the latter to suffer serious defeats along the border as well as in the interior of the province.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON DEFENSE EMULATION RESULTS

BK100208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] This morning the Defense Ministry held a solemn meeting to sum up the outcome of the emulation drive to promote the Army buildup and KPRAF units' combat capabilities during the 3-year period 1983-85 and the first 6 months of 1986. The meeting was jointly presided over by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Emulation Council; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee; Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the general staff; Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the General Political Department and Comrade Hul Savoan, member of the party Central Committee and commander of the 4th military region. Attending the meeting were representatives of various outstanding units and individuals, the comrades deputy ministers, representatives of the mass organizations and state departments and offices, chiefs and deputy chiefs of the three general departments, and representatives of outstanding units and individuals from the regular, regional, and militia units.

Following an opening speech by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, and of the KUFNCD National Council, Comrade Chieng Am, deputy chief of the General Political Department, read a report summing up the outcome of the emulation drive to promote the Army buildup and combat capabilities among the KPRAF units during the past 3 years and 6 months. The participants then listened attentively to the reports made by various outstanding units and individuals.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT MEETING ON ALL-ARMY EMULATION RESULTS

BK100700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Central Army Party Committee and the Defense Ministry held a meeting at the "26 August" Guesthouse on the morning of 9 October to sum up outcome of the second all-army emulation drive. Present in the Presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State [title as heard], and minister of planning; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh provisional party committee. Attending the meeting were many cadres and male and female combatants from various units.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chea Sim highly valued all the achievements made during the past 3 years by all responsible sectors in implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's circular concerning the emulation drive to enhance our Armed Forces' constructive and combat capabilities. The comrade also hailed all local militia units which made satisfactory feats in combating the enemies in cooperation with our Armed Forces and particularly the Vietnamese Army volunteers. The comrade stressed: During the past more than 3 years, in carrying out the emulation drive, the regular, regional, and militia units and all the ministries and departments had made big achievements for the fatherland and the people, thus creating our people's position of strength, victory, and mastery.

The comrade also exhorted all participants to discuss as many good experiences in carrying out the emulation drive as possible and all other creative points for the success of the future emulation drive.

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CSO: 4212/5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BOU THANG GREETES POLISH COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

BK120839 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army. The message noted:

Dear comrade minister: On behalf of all KPRAF cadres and combatants and in my own name, I am very happy to extend warmest and most cordial greetings to you and all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Polish People's Army on the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

Over the past 43 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish People's Army has recorded great achievements in the cause of building and defending its socialist fatherland.

In the face of the current tense situation created by the imperialists with the United States as the ringleader, the Polish People's Army, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries of which the Soviet Union is the firm bulwark, has been able to withstand all hostile acts and defend peace and stability in Europe and the world.

We are convinced that the bond of friendship and solidarity between our two armies of Cambodia and Poland will further strengthen and develop in the common interests of peace and socialism.

On this occasion, we wish you and all cadres and combatants of the Polish People's Army good health and new victories in carrying out the tasks set forth by the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Please accept our most sincere regards.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6-12 OCT

BK131025 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 6-12 October 1986:

National level: SPK in English at 1122 GMT on 9 October reports that the Cambodian Veterinary Service under the Ministry of Agriculture has, with the technical and material assistance from various international organizations such as the C.W.S. and A.F.F.C., launched a broad campaign against animal diseases in the provinces of Kandal, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang, and the city of Phnom Penh. So far this year, the service has immunized around 1 million head of bovine against epizootic diseases such as black leg, oedema, anthrax, and septicemia. The cattle population in Cambodia now amounts to more than 2.249 million head, an increase of 1.064 million over 1979. The number of pigs has also risen to 1.3 million and poultry to 7 million as against only 400,000 and 1 million respectively in 1979.

Reporting on forest exploitation, SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 11 October says that since early this year 118,800 cubic meters of timber have been exploited throughout the country, an increase of 47 percent over the same period last year. The provinces of Koh Kong, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Kompong Cham, Pursat, and Kampot, Kompong Som City, and the Forest Department under the Ministry of Agriculture overfulfilled their respective plans.

Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 October reports that by 25 September, peasants throughout the country had transplanted more than 63 percent of rice earmarked for the monsoon and planted more than 60 percent of the plan for subsidiary food crops and more than 98 percent of the plan for industrial crops. More than 11,320 hectares of early rice had also been harvested with an average yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare. In the third week of September, the Ministry of Agriculture supplied Takeo Province with 622 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kandal Province with 10 metric tons of seed rice, Kompong Speu Province with 183 metric tons of seed rice, Svay Rieng Province with more than 11 metric tons of seed rice and 50 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kompong Cham Province with 21 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Prey Veng Province with 35 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, Kompong Chhnang Province with 45 metric tons of chemical



fertilizer, Pursat Province with 60 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and Kampot Province with 40 metric tons of chemical fertilizer.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that so far this year, peasants in Preah Het Preah District had, because of drought, planted only 17,000 hectares in rice or 58 percent of the plan earmarked for this monsoon. Besides, the peasants planted 260 hectares in industrial and subsidiary food crops such as sugarcane, beans, jute, and cassava. They are now trying to do intensive rice farming on 1,400 hectares formerly covered with long-term rice but destroyed by drought. The same SPK report says that so far peasants in Sisophon District have, because of mid-season drought, planted rice on 16,000 hectares of the plan of 39,00 hectares earmarked for this monsoon. The figure, however, shows an increase of 1,500 hectares over the corresponding period last year. The district also planted sugarcane, manioc, beans, vegetables, peanuts, jute, and other subsidiary food crops on nearly 200 hectares.

Kampot Province: According to SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October, peasants in this province have so far achieved 75 percent of their rice growing plan for this monsoon, including 7,650 hectares of intensive rice cropping. They have also planted 1,380 hectares of corn and manioc. The local agricultural service has supplied the peasants with 450 metric tons of seed and chemical fertilizer. SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that up to now peasants in Kompong Trach District, because of drought and flood in the middle of the monsoon, had planted rice on only 77 percent of the planned area for this monsoon rice cropping. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 6 October says that by early October, Angkor Chey District had retilled more than 8,860 hectares of land, sowed more than 2,400 hectares of various types of rice, transplanted more than 5,800 hectares of rice, and put more than 640 hectares under subsidiary food crops. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 12 October notes that fishermen in Kampot Province caught nearly 251,200 kilograms of fish during the first 9 months of this year.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1136 GMT says that during this monsoon, peasants of the province put 13,320 hectares under corn. At the beginning of September alone, they sold the state 1,460 metric tons of corn of the planned 8,150 metric tons. According to SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October, in the month ending 15 September, peasants in Kaoh Thom District, sold over 1,320 metric tons of corn to the state, or 50 percent of the target, against 550 metric tons in 1985. The peasants are now reaping their remaining corn on 3,636 hectares with an estimated yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that in a month ending in mid-September, peasants in Kompong Cham Province had, besides planting rice, put 956 hectares under cotton. This represents a two-fold increase over last year's figure. According to SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October, peasants in Memot District had by mid-September transplanted 12,136 hectares of various types of rice, or more than 96 percent of their plan for this main cropping season. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 9 October carries an interview with the chairman of the Ponhea Krek District People's

Revolutionary Committee who said that so far this year, the district has so far this year bought 990 metric tons of paddy from peasants and put 14,932 hectares under rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 October reports that by 20 August, peasants in this province had transplanted more than 18,000 hectares of various types of rice and put nearly 3,000 other hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops. They had also reclaimed 3,300 hectares of land by the same time.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in French at 1125 GMT on 12 October reports that by the end of the first half of September, peasants in this province had tilled more than 91,300 hectares of land, of which 9,500 had been seeded and more than 54,000 hectares put under rice, including 26,200 hectares of floating rice. During the same period, they put more than 5,400 hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 7 October reports that by mid-September, Kratie District had put 5,700 hectares under monsoon rice, or 100 percent of plan.

Pursat Province: According to SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 6 October, peasants in this province had by early August had put 43,600 hectares of the 79,700 hectares earmarked for the main rice cropping season under rice, including 10,000 hectares under floating rice. SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October reports that peasants in Kandieng District had by early September planted rice on 70 percent of the 10,000 hectares earmarked for this monsoon cropping, including 2,650 hectares of floating rice. In Krakor District peasants had planted rice on 4,000 hectares of the 13,600 hectares planned for this monsoon. The planted area included 2,900 hectares of transplanted rice and 1,000 hectares of floating rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 10 October reports that by September, Pursat Province had put more than 3,800 hectares under early and slash-and-burn rice, grown more than 14,200 hectares of rice without transplanting, transplanted more than 300 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, put more than 1,100 hectares under subsidiary food crops and more than 100 others under industrial crops, and reclaimed more than 5,100 hectares of waste land.

Prey Veng Province: By early September, according to SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October, peasants in Peareang District had put 11,407 hectares under rice, while peasants in the chief district of Prey Veng had also planted rice on 12,415 hectares, including 40 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, and those in Kanhchriech District covered 16,000 hectares with rice, including 6,650 hectares of long-term rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 8 October reports that by early September, Baphnum District had transplanted more than 4,800 hectares of various types of rice and put more than another 100 hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Ratanakiri Province: In an interview carried by Phnom Penh radio in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 8 October, the vice chairman of the province's people's revolutionary



committee revealed that in the 1985-86 campaign, Ratanakiri bought 364 metric tons of paddy or 60 percent of plan and that each family is encouraged to sell at least 15-20 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 8 October reports that in the first 3 weeks of September, peasants in Puok District covered 8,000 hectares with rice, including 1,000 hectares of short-term rice, 2,000 hectares of medium-term rice, and 5,000 hectares of long-term rice. So far, they have planted rice on 10,300 hectares, including 400 hectares under IR-36 and IR-42 rice varieties and 700 hectares under floating rice. The district's agricultural service, for its part, provided them with 200 metric tons of fertilizer. SPK in French at 1214 GMT on 10 October reports that peasants in Sot Nikom District had by the beginning of this year's third quarter sold the state 310 metric tons of beans and 22 metric tons of sesame.

Stung Treng Province: SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 6 October reports that by mid-August, peasants in this province had transplanted more than 6,600 hectares, or 85 percent of their plan for this monsoon. They put hundreds of other hectares under subsidiary food crops during the same period. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 9 October says that by mid-August, peasants in this province had planted more than 6,900 hectares of monsoon rice and by September had harvested more than 300 hectares of early rice. In an interview, carried by Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 12 October, the chief of the provincial trade service said that 1,157 metric tons of paddy or 165 percent of plan for 1985-86 period have been bought and 57 metric tons collected as patriotic contribution from the peasants, noting that the province had planned to buy 800 metric tons of paddy and collect 300 metric tons in patriotic contribution during the 1985-86 period.

Takeo Province: SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 6 October reports that because of mid-season drought, solidarity groups in Kirivong District had up to early September transplanted rice on 8,590 hectares or only 34 percent of their plan. Of the planted area, 1,160 hectares were put under short-term rice. Now the peasants are busy harvesting short-term rice planted at the beginning of the monsoon. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 10 October adds that by 17 September, Kirivong District had bought more than 1,220 metric tons of paddy and collected more than 1,100 other metric tons in patriotic contribution from the peasants. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 9 October, by 18 September, of the 2,400 hectares earmarked for intensive cropping in Treang District, 620 hectares had been transplanted, including 65 hectares of IR rice varieties.

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CSO: 4212/5

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

**KFTU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN**--A delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] led by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU, returned home safely on the morning of 6 October after attending the 11th World Federation of Trade Unions Congress in Berlin. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Provisional Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union; Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and several leading comrades and cadres from the KFTU office. Comrade Rolf Dach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Cambodia, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Oct 86] /9599

**GREETINGS TO GDR'S OSCAR FISCHER**--Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Oscar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, on the 37th independence day of his country. The message reads: I would like to express high appreciation of the great achievements made by the socialist German people during the past 37 years, particularly for the GDR's peace policy which has won powerful support from peace-loving people the world over. I firmly hope that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and deepened in the interests of our two peoples and world peace. I wish you the best of health, great strength, and more and greater successes in fulfilling your tasks full of responsibility. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86] /9599

**CASTRO THANKS PRK LEADERS FOR GREETINGS**--Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message reads: I would like to express my cordial gratitude to you for the message of heartfelt and fraternal greetings you sent me on my 60th birthday. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599

THANK YOU MESSAGE FROM GANDHI--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. The message reads: I thank you for your best wishes on my birthday. We would work to further strengthen and develop the existing bonds of friendship and good will between our two countries. I wish Your Excellency the best of health and happiness and the fraternal Cambodian people development and well-being. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP DEPARTS--A delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Mrs Bo Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Phnom Penh on the morning of 7 October for an official friendship visit to the Republics of Cuba and Nicaragua. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Ung San, chef de cabinet of the Foreign Ministry; and several other Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Cambodia, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86] /9599

MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM BULGARIA--Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message says in substance: On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people, and in our own names, we would like to express warmest thanks for your congratulations on the 42d anniversary of the Bulgarian revolutionary victory. We are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK will be further expanded and strengthened for the common benefit of our two people and for world peace and progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86] /9599

GDR NATIONAL FRONT CHAIRMAN GREETED--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, on the occasion of the 37th National Day of the GDR. The message noted: The past 37 years were marked by great victories won by the GDR people in their national construction, particularly in the economic field. I am convinced that the GDR people will score new victories in implementing the resolutions of the 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany Congress for building modern socialist fatherland and for contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe and the world. I am very happy to see the increasing development of our two fronts' cooperation. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Oct 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/5

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

SECURITY FORCES CONFISCATE ILLEGAL TRADE GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by My Lam: "Many Illegal Trade Cases Discovered. Goods Worth Nearly 4 Million Dong Confiscated"]

[Text] Last week, in coordination with local market management units, the municipal public security forces uncovered 67 economic violations and confiscated an amount of goods, including gold, dollars, sandalwood, western drugs and many other types of illegal trade goods, worth 3,700,000 dong.

Nearly all of these violations were discovered by members of the masses participating in market management and protection of ward order and security, and by subward public security forces conducting good area and household registration management. Most of the economic violations occurred due to loopholes in cadre management and in the document management of agencies and enterprises. Dao Thi Ba of 702/109/10 Dien Bien Phu Street has accumulated 30 kilograms of western drugs of all types and 48 blank identification cards of the public health technical school, and used these documents to illegally buy and sell western drugs. Taking advantage of a goods approval certificate of the 1st Precinct Material Supplies Joint Enterprise Store, a contract clerk of the store purchased 10 TV sets and sold them in the market for an illegal profit.

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CSO: 4209/40

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

TRIALS HELD REGARDING ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF HOUSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Trieu Binh: "Trial of Cases Involving Illegal Occupation of Houses in the City"]

[Text] According to a recent report by the Real Estate Service, thousands of houses in the city have been occupied illegally under many forms of utilization, such as commerce, production, services, etc. However, the Real Estate Service does not have accurate data about the numbers of houses occupied illegally by individuals, or collectively by organs and units. But whether occupied individually or collectively, such occupation is illegal and must be dealt with sternly.

During the Real Estate Service's self-criticism and criticism, the public posed many problems regarding the distribution of housing and the trial of cases involving the illegal occupation of houses. With regard to housing, the Real Estate Service has rectified the civilian branch and the method of distributing houses, has coordinated closely with the "quadrumvirates" of the organs and units, and has restricted negativism in approving requests and distributing housing. However, public opinion still holds that the trying of cases involving illegal occupation is a lot of "hot air." According to the newest statistical data of the Real Estate Service on hundreds of cases of the illegal occupation of houses and the irrational and illegal use of houses, only about one percent of the cases have been settled or brought to trial.

During the past 2 months the Real Estate Service has held dozens of meetings on the regulation and judicial disposition of cases involving the illegal occupation of houses, and recommended to the Municipal People's Committee a number of measures and methods for carrying them out, but few results have been attained. Therefore, recently, on 10 July, the Municipal People's Committee notified the municipal services, sections, and sectors, the precinct and district people's committees, and the units in the city that are directly under the central echelon, the provinces, or the other municipalities, and recommended that they strictly review their utilization of housing. If they are using housing irrationally or illegally, they must make adjustments and immediately return the houses to the city. The Real Estate Service cooperated with the Municipal Public Security Service and Military Command in organizing legal personnel to implement court decisions when



necessary. Then the municipal council to investigate and bring to trial cases involving the illegal occupation of the city's housing was bolstered with representatives of the Real Estate Service, the Judicial Service, the Inspection Commission, the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, and the Municipal Trade Union Federation.

At first that council recommended that the Municipal People's Committee prosecute six cases involving the illegal occupation of houses by individuals and units. Those houses included No 8/82 Dinh Bo Linh Street in Binh Thanh Precinct; 337 Le Van Sy in Tan Binh Precinct; 180 Tran Hung Dao in Precinct 5; 59 Hung Vuong in Precinct 6; 301 Pham Ngu Lao in Precinct 1; and 225 Nguyen Van Troi in Precinct 3. The Real Estate Service had ordered the evacuation of those houses many times. The team carrying out those orders (of the Housing Management corporation) made many attempts, but without result. The cadres and personnel carrying out the expulsion orders were even chased away and threatened. A Real Estate Service cadre said, "Obstacles have been encountered in enforcing the law in cases involving the illegal occupation of houses because the people who did the illegal occupying have sought all ways to prolong the judicial proceedings."

Meanwhile, we learned that some precincts have been too rigid in dealing with some houses in the category of houses that had been leased, bought, or sold illegally. They should study carrying out that task step-by-step, with reason and sentiment.

Concerning the matters discussed above, we would like to express the following opinions:

The city should issue a notice as soon as possible on measures to severely deal with houses that are occupied illegally after September or October 1986, because the illegal occupation of houses continued to take place in May, June, and July of this year, although at a slower pace than in the past.

The functional elements of the Real Estate Service must establish a "dossier" for each house that was illegally occupied and take step-by-step measures to deal with them, while working thoroughly, impartially, and for the common good.

It is necessary to organize a legal force made up of components of the Real Estate Service, the Municipal Public Security Service, the Military Command, etc., which must take form soon so that it can effectively carry out the dispositions made by the Municipal People's Committee.

A definite period of time for judicial proceedings must be set, from the time the Municipal Housing Control and Adjudication Council reports to the Municipal People's Committee on cases involving the illegal occupation of houses to the time the Municipal People's Committee makes a decision.

Cadres and personnel who take advantage of their positions and authority to cover up, accept bribes, or impede judicial proceedings regarding the illegal occupation of houses must be criticized, disciplined, or even prosecuted.



House in the category of those now undergoing, or about to undergo, judicial proceedings should not be granted to any individual or organ, in order to avoid negative incidents, confusion, and competition among the people.

In the process of carrying out that work, the staff elements of the Real Estate Service must, when establishing "dossiers" for each house that has been occupied, pay attention to each specific case and degree of seriousness with regard to the occupying party for in some cases people who already have a house occupy a second one, and in a considerable number of cases an occupation is a violation of law but when the circumstances are taken into consideration the violation is reasonable and evokes sympathy.

The resolution of the problem of houses being taken over illegally or used irrationally, especially with regard to houses that have been occupied in the city is objectively quite complicated, and cannot be resolved in a day, but must be resolved step-by-step and in a planned manner. We must not be impatient but must be strict and achieve specific results in each case, which must be made public.

5616

CSO: 4209/869

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

THIEVES USE SLEEP-INDUCING DRUGS IN ROBBERIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article: "Beware of Criminals Who Use Sleep-Inducing Drugs To Steal Citizens' Personal Property"]

[Text] Criminals are using the trick of putting sleep-inducing drugs in confections, drinking water, goods, etc., to steal citizens' private property. One incident after another has occurred in the precincts and districts in the city. In Precinct 5 alone, between January and the first part of June 1986 there occurred seven incidents. They included three incidents in which the criminal was caught in the act (one by the public security police and twice by the victims), and that does not include instances of criminals taking victims to other precincts to be robbed after they have been drugged. They included seven very serious cases in which the drugged victim was unconscious 2 or 3 days. In some cases the value of the stolen property was very great. Exemplary were the following examples:

The first incident occurred at 0900 on 31 January 1986 at the Toan Thang theater (Subprecinct 10, Precinct 5). The victim was Nguyen Van B, born in 1954, who was a member of the Quyet Tam leather shoes production cooperative in Precinct 10. While B was viewing a film a youth about 27 years old, with a dark complexion and a northern accent, made friends with him and invited him to eat candy. After eating the candy given him by the youth, B lost consciousness. At 1500 on the same day he awoke and found himself at the Quyet Tien cooperative. It turned out that a cyclo had brought B back while he was still unconscious. Everyone thought that he had too much to drink, so no one paid attention to the cyclo's license number. An investigation revealed that B had lost a gold ring weighing 3.75 grams, a wristwatch, a Honda 67 with license number 71-850, all of his personal papers, and a small amount of money.

The second incident involved Ha Thi Huong, 20 years old, who lived in the Kim Lien collective housing area in Hanoi and went to live the life of a drifter in Ho Chi Minh City. At 1800 on 19 February 1986 Huong borrowed a cyclo to transport an unconscious youth to the home of Mr. Bui Ngoc Thanh at 150 a Tan Thanh Street in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 5 (Huong called Mr. Thanh "Uncle"). Huong told Mr. Thanh that the youth was her newlywed husband and had too much to drink, so she had brought him to Mr. Thanh's house and would return after

he awoke. On the morning of 20 February 1986 the youth awoke and said that he was Than Van L, who was born in 1944 and lived on Dao Duy Tu Street in Phu Nhuan. L and Miss Huong had just met. Miss Huong invited him to drink coffee at a cafe on Tan Thanh Street. Then he became unconscious. Ha Thi Huong stole his personal property, including a Honda 67, license plate No. 58 NB-9610, a Citizen wristwatch, 7.5 grams of gold, and 500 dong.

The third incident occurred at 130 on 11 June 1986. The victim was Nguyen Van Hung, who was born in 1952, was from Phan Thiet, and was living at the Hanh Long Hotel in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 5. While he was watching a performance at the Lao Dong theater in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 1 a young woman about 25 years old befriended him and offered him some sesame candy. After eating three pieces of sesame candy offered him by the young woman Hung lost consciousness. At 2200 the theater's security personnel discovered him and brought him to the public security police in Subprecinct 1, Precinct 5. On the morning of 12 June 1986 Hung awoke and found that he had lost his personal property, including a wristwatch, a gold ring, and a gold necklace (in all, he lost 11.25 of gold).

Those three incidents demonstrate that the actions of those hooligans are as follows: after observing people to find out who has such property as money, wristwatches, gold rings, gold necklaces, and Hondas, then sought ways to approach and befriend their victims. They invite the victim to eat confections into which they have injected sleep-inducing drugs, or invite the victim to drink coffee. Catching the victim off-guard, they pour a sleep-inducing drug or tranquilizer into the glass. After the victims eat or drink they fall asleep. Then the criminals steal the victims's property and escape.

In some instances they pour a sleep-inducing chemical (such as ether) onto an object and give it to the victim to inspect. When they come into contact with the object handed them, the victims lose consciousness (such in the case of Nguyen Thi Cam Van, born in 1960 in Long An, who, along with her accomplices, poured a sleep-inducing drug into MSG and gave it to Mrs. Pham Ngoc Qu, who was born in 1968 and lived at Ham Tu wharf in Subprecinct 13, Precinct 5. When Mrs. Qu fell asleep, Van took two gold rings and a watch from the victim. However, she was arrested by the Precinct 5 public security police at 0900 on 3 May 1986 at the Le Hong Phong-Tran Hung Dao intersection in Subprecinct 22, Precinct 5). In another incident they handed a victim a parcel into which had been poured a sleep-inducing drug. After the victim lost consciousness they said that the victim had given them his personal possessions.

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CSO: 4209/869

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

ASSAULT YOUTH FORCES TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT DRAFT EVASION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Hoai Phan: "A Task That Ensures the Absolute Strictness of the Military Obligation Law"]

[Text] In actuality, at present there are still a considerable number of instances of evasion of military service, by taking advantage of personal relations, seeking employment in state organs, sending someone else to take physical examinations, or when one is about to be drafted, seeking to transfer one's population registry and take far-away employment, etc. The "cover-up" attitude of some cadres and state organ personnel has also created conditions for negative phenomena to arise. Although arising for many different reasons (lack of consciousness of the obligation to defend the Fatherland, difficult circumstances, not being educated or motivated, etc.), in general those evasive acts have not brought about social justice in implementing the military obligation law. The following example reveals a method of evading military service and the timely corrective attitude of the city's Assault Youth forces.

The youths eligible for induction during the first cycle of 1985 included Tran Tan Tai, who was born in 1966 and lived at No 13 Mai Hac De, Subprecinct 20, Precinct 8. The military commander of Precinct 8 signed orders for his induction in 26 February 1985. On induction day, Tran Tan Tai was not present at the location and time stipulated by the induction order, for no legitimate reason. For that reason, the Military Draft Council of Subprecinct 20, Precinct 8 directed the public security organ to remove him from the population registry. The locality often sent people to proselytize his family to create conditions for Tai to enlist but was unsuccessful. When we sought the reasons why Tai's induction order had not been obeyed, we learned that when the induction order was received his family requested a deferment because one of Tai's elder brother had enlisted during the second cycle of 1984. The Military Draft Council of Subprecinct 20 examined that case in detail and noted that there were many children in Tran Tan Tai's family, and that Tai was not in the category of sole workers who had to support others in the family (stipulated by Point 2 of Article 29 of the Military Obligation Law). Therefore, the locality refused to grant the deferment.

On 5 April 1986, after being absent for more than a year, Tai returned home.

The local governmental administration detained him and was informed that Tran Tan Tai was working at the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm of the Municipal Assault Youth forces (he had papers attesting to his admission into the Assault Youth on 29 February 1985, i.e. 3 days after the induction date). After being educated and proselytized, Tran Tan Tai made a self-criticism report and promised to obey the Military Obligation Law. But later, in May 1986, when he was notified by the Military Draft Council of Precinct 8 to take a physical examination, Tran Tan Tai said that he "would join the Assault Youth, not perform military service." After that, Tai was seldom at home.

In Official Letter No 02/NVQS 86, dated 10 June 1986 and signed by the chairman of the Subprecinct 20 People's Committee, the subprecinct military draft council recommended that the functional organs, including the municipal Assault Youth forces, request the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm to return Tran Tan Tai to the locality so that he could fulfill his military obligation. On 26 June 1986 the municipal Assault Youth forces issued an official letter which replied as follows: in principle, the Municipal Assault Youth forces did not directly accept the registration from Tran Tan Tai, because it only accepts registrations for groups from the precinct or district labor bureaus or labor education schools. The locality must approve of the personal history and application to join the Assault Youth of individuals who want to register, and the person's population registration and grain registration must be transferred.

Tran Tan Tai was able to join the Assault Youth because his elder brother, Phan Van Hai, manager of a unit at the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm, knew people at the Industrial-Agricultural Labor Education School in Precinct 3, so Tai's name was added to a list of 29 students sent by the school to the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm. That deed was not in accord with the regulations of the Assault Youth forces, so the Municipal Assault Youth forces decided to return Tran Tan Tai to the management of the locality, while also criticizing and disciplining comrades Phan Van Hai, Minh Duc, and Phan Ngoc Vinh (of the state farm's labor and salary bureau of the state farm).

From that event we can see that the command committee of the municipal Assault Youth forces applied proper disciplinary measures toward a youth who evaded his military obligation by joining the Assault Youth and people who covered up for him and violated the principles of admission into the Assault Youth. That created a basis for the locality to correctly implement the Military Obligation Law, establish social justice in the induction of youths, and foster confidence by the local people in the responsibility of the state organs in implementing the Military Obligation Law. As for Tran Tan Tai and his family, we think that the locality must continue to proselytize and educate them so that they can clearly understand their mission of defending the Fatherland and voluntarily obey the local induction orders. It is not yet necessary to apply administrative or criminal punishment. Only if Tran Tan Tai still deliberately evades his military obligation, after being educated and criticized, should he be punished by those forms, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

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CSO: 4209/869



MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL FUEL TRADE REPORTED--NHAN DAN today [9 October] carries in its "Through the Readers' Letters Column" the following report on the illegal trading of fuel: A number of families living along Highway No 2 near Cau Cat bridge of Quat Luu village, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province have for some time bought fuel from some cars on the highway for sale to the local people. On 9 September, a car with license plate No 19A-3731 came to the village convalescent center and sold fuel to several local people. On 18 September, another car with license plate No B8-3424 also came to this place to sell gasoline. Some families living on Chua Boc Street, Dong Da District, Hanoi, also sold bottles of gasoline to owners of motorcycles. The local people have witnessed this practice and it is believed that the local authorities are also well aware of it. The problem here is: What must the authorities do to stop this illegal trading of fuel? Due to their inability to promptly stop this illegal trading, a house on the abovementioned street which carried out this trade burned down recently. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Oct 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4209/52



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

MINH HAI-SOVIET UNION SIGN COCONUT RAISING AGREEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Sep 86 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Cooperates with Soviet Union To Develop Coconut Raising"]

[Text] Minh Hai Province has signed an economic contract with the Soviet Union to develop coconut raising during the period from 1987 to 1990 and the years to follow. First of all, the Soviet Union will invest agricultural materials, gasoline and oil for intensive cultivation of the present 34,000 hectares of coconuts, including 10,000 hectares of presently bearing trees, with efforts to ensure an increase in the average yield per tree from 33 to 49 nuts. During the next phase, the Soviet Union will provide synchronized investment in order for Minh Hai to plant 31,000 hectares of new coconut trees, including 10,000 hectares in the state-operated area, 15,000 hectares in the collective area, and 6,000 hectares in family gardens.

During phase 1, Minh Hai will sell coconut oil to the Soviet Union at a price of 600 rubles per ton and each year the Soviet Union will supply Minh Hai with 2,700,000 rubles worthy of agricultural materials. Minh Hai will supply 450 tons of coconut oil 1 year after receiving the materials.

During phase 2 (new planting phase), the Soviet Union will invest 35 million rubles during a period of 4 years with 30 percent in agricultural materials, 30 percent in agricultural equipment and raw materials, 30 percent in consumer goods, and 10 percent in goods indirectly supporting agriculture. Beginning with the 6th year, Minh Hai will return 40 percent of the harvest product and sell an additional 40 percent to the Soviet Union at an agreed upon price.

Moreover, the Soviet Union will assist by training technical workers for Minh Hai in the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4209/40

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

GDR AMBASSADOR MAKES STATEMENT ON NATIONAL DAY

BK101536 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Statement by GDR Ambassador to SRV Hermann Schwiesau marking 37th national day of the GDR--recorded in German fading into superimposed Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Dear and esteemed Vietnamese comrades and friends, on the 37th GDR national day, let me convey to you warm and cordial greetings from the workers and people of the GDR. Today, the German socialist state is an experienced and reliable friend of the international community. As an inseparable member of the socialist community, the German socialist state is contributing its efforts to positively consolidating and strengthening the solidarity of the community. The GDR is a reliable ally in the struggle for maintaining peace and security in the world and for opposing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe against mankind.

Our state, together with other forces in the socialist community, contend that no task is too difficult, no obstacle too great, and no road to success unreachable when mankind's interests are concerned. The most important issue is that we must strive to reach an agreement to halt all nuclear arms tests and to stop the production of increasingly-dangerous weapons. The GDR supports various concrete initiatives put forth by the USSR aimed at ensuring peace and disarmament. We strongly believe that no one can ignore such constructive initiatives in the long run.

The GDR highly values the unyielding and constructive efforts of the Indochinese countries in building a zone of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The GDR welcomes the achievements of the 13th foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries.

Dear and esteemed Vietnamese comrades and friends, we in the GDR are carrying out various great and new tasks. The 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Congress formulated a general plan with comprehensive targets for developing socialism during the next 5 years. We note that our Vietnamese comrades and friends are preparing for the coming Sixth CPV Congress--a congress that will set forth tasks and targets for developing the SRV in the years ahead. We heartily wish you comrades and friends success in these preparations.

Workers and people of the GDR strongly believe that the heroic Vietnamese people, having overcome numerous difficulties and undergone many struggles, will surely succeed at all their new and heavy tasks.

Dear Vietnamese friends, in your struggle, the GDR people are always siding with you as we did during your arduous war to liberate and reunify your country.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1977 is being carried out effectively. Our two countries relations in various fields are developing successfully and relations between our two peoples are expanding considerably. For the peoples of the GDR and SRV, friendship, solidarity, and mutual support are not merely a hollow formula but a way of life symbolized by thousands of Vietnamese workers who are studying or working in the GDR as well as by GDR specialists who are working with their Vietnamese friends at various industrial production enterprises and new economic zones. Economic relations between our two countries are developing consistently for our mutual interests while many important agreements at governmental level have been reached for better cooperation from now to 1990. The light industrial cooperation program between the two countries is developing remarkably.

We would like to thank the diligent Vietnamese workers who are producing various textile products as well as other consumer goods with good quality for the GDR people.

Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, I wish you new and ever greater achievements in the cause of building socialism in your country. I wish you all good health and ample strength to fulfill your great tasks. I would like to assure you that at present and in the future, the GDR people will stand by their words and deeds and stand side by side with you all.

Thank you very much for your attention.

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CSO: 4209/52

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CUBAN CUSTOMS DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the Vietnam Customs General Department, a delegation of the Cuba Customs Directorate led by Comrade Director Oscar Gomez Carreno paid a visit to Vietnam and held working sessions with the Vietnam Customs General Department, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported. The delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. It also toured Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh City and held working sessions with their customs services. On the afternoon of 10 October, the Cuban Customs Directorate delegation officially turned over to the customs service of Hanoi some office equipment which was given and installed by the Cuban Customs Service, which also helped train Vietnamese customs officials in their operations. Comrade Oscar Gomez Carreno highly appreciated his visit and the working sessions held with the Vietnamese customs service. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4209/52

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PROPAGANDA-TRAINING CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Apr 86 pp 4-9, 21

[Article: "Conference of Heads of Departments of Propaganda-Training of Provinces, Municipalities, and Special Zones Throughout the Nation on the 1986 Missions of the Ideological Work"]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee held a conference of the heads of propaganda-training departments of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the nation to evaluate the ideological situation and work in 1985 and the 1986 missions of the ideological work.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, a member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee, reported on the ideological situation and work in 1985 and the 1986 missions of the ideological work. The report emphasized the positive transformations and ideological progress of the cadres and people nationwide in 1985, manifested primarily in the following aspects:

In general, consciousness with regard to the mission of strengthening national defense and maintaining security of the people throughout the nation was heightened. The soldiers and people in the border provinces positively participated in building up the people's war battlefield position, and effectively fought the enemy, maintained production, and did a good job of organizing living conditions. The people all over the nation always look to the border and manifest a spirit of vigilance toward all sabotage plots and provocative acts of the enemy. The movement for the entire nation to encourage and aid the front line has drawn the participation of large numbers of the masses, from the large cities to the distant coastal districts. In many rich forms, the localities have contributed actively to building up the defensive lines and to strengthening the border in a practical, specific manner.

The peasants in the southern provinces, especially those in Nam Bo, have undergone a strong transformation on the path of collective livelihood. The essential completion of the cooperativization campaign (to varying degrees) by the Nam Bo provinces signified a strong transformation in the socialist consciousness of the working peasant masses.

The transmission and implementation of resolutions six, seven, and eight of the Central Committee and the resolutions of the Political Bureau have helped everyone to have clearer understanding of the role and effect of the management mechanism with regard to the effectiveness and quality of the economic activities and urgent necessity of renovating the management mechanism and completely eliminating the centralized bureaucratic-subsidizing system in order to change over to an economic accounting-socialist commerce mechanism. With that transformation with regard to consciousness, many localities and basic units have begun to change their way of thinking, and to be dynamic in production and commerce and attain greater effectiveness. During the first 9 months of the year there were encouraging advances in the production and distribution-circulation situations, which are tending upward.

That positive transformation was brought about because the party committee echelons, the sectors, and the mass associations have been concerned with and have closely led the ideological work, and because the propaganda-training organs have made many improvements in their operational contents and methods. The report indicated that although such advances have been made in the ideological situation and the ideological work, at present the thought of cadres and the people is undergoing complicated changes:

A hot topic at present is the deep worry over prices and living conditions, caused by complicated and chaotic changes in the market and in prices since the fourth quarter of 1985, which have strongly affected the lives of all strata of laborers and of the cadres, workers, and personnel. That has seriously affected the belief of the masses. Some are pessimistic and vacillating and tend to believe the false rumors and concocted stories of the bad elements.

The consciousness of organization and discipline, and sense of responsibility, of some cadres and party members are still weak. In carrying out the directives and resolutions of the party and the decisions of the state, there exist both the phenomenon of bureaucratic centralism and manifestations of liberalism and partiality. There has been a lack of democracy and a relaxation of discipline.

The negative phenomena on the part of some cadres, party members, and state personnel, such as stealing socialist property, accepting bribes, and bullying and harassing the people have not been brought to an end. Those remaining problems and deficiencies are due to many reasons, including the deficiencies of the ideological work.

The year 1986 will be a year in which there will occur many important events in the life of our party, and will also be a year in which the people of the entire nation will begin the implementation of the first economic-social plan of the 1986-90 plan period and strongly change over to the new management mechanism. In order to serve those great political missions well, comrade Dao Duy Tung emphasized that the ideological work must concentrate on victoriously fulfilling the following missions:

Continuing to educate the people of the entire nation in order to raise their



consciousness toward the missions of consolidating national defense and security and struggling against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Although we want to improve our relations with China, in the present situation, when the Chinese reactionaries are not yet willing to abandon their provocative acts and border encroachment, and are waging a multifaceted war of destruction against our people. Therefore, we must continually sharpen our spirit of vigilance and resolutely defeat all of their acts and plots. The ideological work must pay attention to teaching consciousness of national defense to all the people, and especially consciousness of fulfilling the youths' military obligations.

Fully understanding and implementing well Resolution 9 of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 31/NQ.TW of the Political Bureau. The ideological work must enable everyone to clearly understand our country's present economic situation. It must affirm the accomplishments that were attained during the 1981-1985 5-year period and the new factors, and must point out the upward tendency, the potential, and the prospects. At the same time, it is necessary to correctly understand the difficulties and deficiencies, especially that the economy is still beset with major imbalances: production, distribution, circulation, and the people's living conditions are not yet stable; productivity, quality, and effectiveness are still low; the economy is not yet self-sufficient; and there is no capital accumulation from within the national economy.

Resolution 9 of the Party Central Committee not only brought up the direction and missions of the 1986 state plan but set forth important policies for the future, such as redeploying labor throughout the nation; resolving the prices-salaries-money problem, which is still the hottest topic; implementing the new production mechanism and guaranteeing the right of the basic units to take the initiative in production and commerce; rectifying the production and commercial organizational system; reducing the personnel overhead and redeploying cadres, etc.

In order to victoriously carry out those policies, the ideological work must have specific plans, adhere closely to all policies and all major campaigns, promptly grasp the ideological tendency of the masses, and correctly and promptly respond to questions posed by the masses. It must promptly uncover and praise good methods and experiences and correct distorted tendencies, in order to educate cadres and party members to improve their economic and social management ability.

The entire party and population must be educated so that they can contribute to the good organization of party congresses at all levels. In the process of carrying out party congresses at all levels and the national party congress, the ideological work must focus on the requirements of encouraging the entire party and population to bring their collective intelligence into play by contributing many practical opinions to the draft political report, and by that means further strengthen unanimity in evaluating the status of our country's revolution, recapitulating the accomplishments and experiences of past years, continue to explain the lines and viewpoints of the party, determine the missions and struggle goals of future years, have correct awareness of the requirement of improving the party leadership organs at all

levels in order to have correct methods and a correct attitude in selecting members of the new party members, educating all cadres and party members so that they can have correct knowledge and strictly carry out self-criticism and criticism, correctly evaluate the accomplishments, advances, and deficiencies, contribute positively to building a pure, strong policy, and encourage the entire party and population to compete in production labor and in strengthening security and national defense in order to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress.

The missions of training and cultivating management cadres for all sectors and echelons; the mission of strengthening revolutionary moral qualities and struggling to overcome the negative phenomena in the party and state organs and in society at large; and the mission of propagandizing international current events (such as the struggle against the imperialist arms race and to defend peace, the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the experiences in building and perfecting socialism in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal nations, strengthening the strategic alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and strengthening the special relations with Laos and Cambodia) were also discussed by comrade Dao Duy Tung in the report.

Then comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, addressed the conference on the contents, requirements, and preparatory steps for carrying out party congresses at all levels and the Sixth Party Congress.

After discussing the major features of the world situation and regional situation, comrade Nguyen Duc Tam carefully analyzed the outstanding special features of our country's economic-social situation at present, the situation regarding the building up of our party, and the accomplishments, mistakes, difficulties, and advantages of the party prior to the Congress. On the basis of that analysis, he stated the requirements of the coming party congresses:

Correctly evaluating the situation and drafting a good political report. In recent years, under the leadership of the party our people have made many great accomplishments in all regards. The economic-social situation has made many advances and undergone positive transformations in many regards in many localities. However, in addition to the accomplishments and advances we still have many difficulties and have committed deficiencies and mistakes. The economy is still seriously imbalanced and prices and the market are still undergoing complicated changes. That situation demands that we have an objective, scientific attitude and the sense of responsibility of the party members, correctly evaluate the international situation, correctly indicate the remaining difficulties, and outline the true reasons for that situation. On that basis, discussions about and the drafting of congress documents will have scientific, reliable bases.

Building a new central committee capable of victoriously fulfilling the revolutionary missions in the new revolutionary phase is also an extremely important requirement of the coming congress. In order to lead the great revolutionary undertaking of our people past the difficulties and complications of the first phase of the period of transition and to new peaks, the leadership committees at all levels must be sufficiently strong. The must

have pure political quality, all-round leadership ability, especially ability to manage the society and in accordance with the new mechanism, a dynamic and creative leadership style, have unity in speech, and action, listen attentively to the collective opinions, and respect the mastership right of the masses.

Strengthening solidarity and unanimity within the party. The strength of the party is its solidarity and unity, and the close relationship between the cadres and party members and between party members and the masses. Only with solidarity and unanimity based on the ideological viewpoints of the party can there be correct evaluation of the situation, and only then can there be selected a leadership committee that is appropriate to the requirements of the new period. And vice versa, by correctly evaluating the situation and drafting the political report, and by correctly selecting party leadership committees at all levels solidarity and unanimity in the party can be strengthened. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam continued: in order to prepare for the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress, and ensure that those congresses attain good results, the Political Bureau adopted the policy of carrying out a self-criticism and criticism campaign throughout the party.

The delegates were very enthusiastic because comrade Le Duc Tho, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, visited and spoke to the conference. In an open, frank spirit he dealt with very profound problems regarding the party building work and the ideological work at present.

When dealing with work recapitulation, he said that we began the period of building socialism 10 years ago. It has been a period in which there have been many difficulties and complications arising from the socialist evolution itself and from the conditions of a country with small-scale production that is advancing directly to socialism. During the recent period we have accomplished many things and have gained much good experience. In many localities and basic units there have appeared many good models of effective livelihood. But at the same time we cannot avoid missteps and mistakes, which have caused cadres and the people to be confused and worried. So that the party congress can attain the requirements that have been set forth, the sectors must do a good job of recapitulating their work. By recapitulating the actual situation (both the places which have done a good job and those which have not done a good job), and relating to the policies and resolutions and to the goals of the congress, in order to evaluate the situation objectively and comprehensively, point out the good points and deficiencies, and isolate the correct conclusions and experience lessons in order to advance. It is necessary to avoid a subjective attitude, one of only liking to speak of good point and accomplishments, being afraid to speak of deficiencies and mistakes, and being reluctant to "relate" to himself, but stressing some things while neglecting others. If the recapitulation methods are not correct, or if recapitulations are carried out formally and only deal with tasks that have or have not been carried out, do not reach clear conclusions or isolate experience lessons, etc., as some places do at present, they are not recapitulations. Evaluating situations incorrectly is very dangerous. No matter how skilled a person is, it cannot be guaranteed that he is entirely correct. In order to make correct evaluations, he must be

objective and must be based on the actual situation. It is necessary to listen attentively to the opinions of the collective and the masses. Actually is the standard of truth. If there is no unanimity, the actual situation at the basic level must be further studied. If there is only empty debating, no conclusions can be reached.

Dealing with the matter of the coming party-wide self-criticism and criticism campaign, comrade Le Duc Tho admonished the conference that self-criticism and criticism are principles of party activity and a developmental law of our party. The goal of that self-criticism and criticism campaign is to evaluate and isolate experiences of tasks that have been carried out since the last party congress, in order to improve the capability of the party organizations to organize implementation, and improve the capabilities of the cadres. Self-criticism and criticism must be well organized to help correctly and comprehensively evaluate and observe cadres, and create conditions for the congress to accurately select members of the Party Central Committee and the party committee echelons for the coming term and select delegates to the party congresses at all levels. With regard to the contents of self-criticism and criticism of the echelons vis-a-vis leading and organizing the implementation of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee since then, especially resolutions 6, 7, 8, and 9 and the resolutions of the previous party organization congresses at their levels, they must review the implementation of the mechanism of the party leading, the laboring people serving as the collective masters, and the state managing, and the stipulated principles regarding the organization of party activities. By means of criticism and self-criticism, they must gain experience, come up with a direction for improving leadership and correcting deficiencies in order to create a concrete, real transformation in their work. He admonished the leadership cadres of all echelons and sectors to be exemplary and pay attention to the critical opinions of the lower echelons and the masses. Exemplariness of the leadership cadres in self-criticism and criticism plays a very important role in educating all cadres and party members, especially young party members. He recommended that we study the Leninist self-criticism and criticism style of the 27th Congress of the CPSU: frankness, respect for the truth, strictness, and a sense of responsibility.

In his speech, comrade Le Duc Tho also expressed many profound, concrete opinions about the ideological work and the propaganda-press work. He said that carrying out recapitulations, self-criticism, and criticism are well will play a major role in ideological education. The goals of self-criticism and criticism and of the ideological work are to create the new man and improving the quality of party members. At present, there are many negative phenomena in society and the quality of some cadres and party members has declined, so the mission of the ideological work is even more important.

He stated that the propaganda-press work must have the goals of informing the masses of production labor and combat activities. It must set aside much news and many photographs to introduce and promote advanced models, and praise people and groups of workers with productivity, quality, and effectiveness, and soldiers and units which fight skillfully. It must reduce news and photographs which provide little information, are poor in content, are formalistic, and are wasteful. He also admonished the press to be imbued with



House in the category of those now undergoing, or about to undergo, judicial proceedings should not be granted to any individual or organ, in order to avoid negative incidents, confusion, and competition among the people.

In the process of carrying out that work, the staff elements of the Real Estate Service must, when establishing "dossiers" for each house that has been occupied, pay attention to each specific case and degree of seriousness with regard to the occupying party, for in some cases people who already have a house occupy a second one, and in a considerable number of cases an occupation is a violation of law but when the circumstances are taken into consideration the violation is reasonable and evokes sympathy.

The resolution of the problem of houses being taken over illegally or used irrationally, especially with regard to houses that have been occupied in the city is objectively quite complicated, and cannot be resolved in a day, but must be resolved step-by-step and in a planned manner. We must not be impatient but must be strict and achieve specific results in each case, which must be made public.

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CSO: 4209/869

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

THIEVES USE SLEEP-INDUCING DRUGS IN ROBBERIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article: "Beware of Criminals Who Use Sleep-Inducing Drugs To Steal Citizens' Personal Property"]

[Text] Criminals are using the trick of putting sleep-inducing drugs in confections, drinking water, goods, etc., to steal citizens' private property. One incident after another has occurred in the precincts and districts in the city. In Precinct 5 alone, between January and the first part of June 1986 there occurred seven incidents. They included three incidents in which the criminal was caught in the act (one by the public security police and twice by the victims), and that does not include instances of criminals taking victims to other precincts to be robbed after they have been drugged. They included seven very serious cases in which the drugged victim was unconscious 2 or 3 days. In some cases the value of the stolen property was very great. Exemplary were the following examples:

The first incident occurred at 0900 on 31 January 1986 at the Toan Thang theater (Subprecinct 10, Precinct 5). The victim was Nguyen Van B, born in 1954, who was a member of the Quyet Tam leather shoes production cooperative in Precinct 10. While B was viewing a film a youth about 27 years old, with a dark complexion and a northern accent, made friends with him and invited him to eat candy. After eating the candy given him by the youth, B lost consciousness. At 1500 on the same day he awoke and found himself at the Quyet Tien cooperative. It turned out that a cyclo had brought B back while he was still unconscious. Everyone thought that he had too much to drink, so no one paid attention to the cyclo's license number. An investigation revealed that B had lost a gold ring weighing 3.75 grams, a wristwatch, a Honda 67 with license number 71-850, all of his personal papers, and a small amount of money.

The second incident involved Ha Thi Huong, 20 years old, who lived in the Kim Lien collective housing area in Hanoi and went to live the life of a drifter in Ho Chi Minh City. At 1800 on 19 February 1986 Huong borrowed a cyclo to transport an unconscious youth to the home of Mr. Bui Ngoc Thanh at 150 a Tan Thanh Street in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 5 (Huong called Mr. Thanh "Uncle"). Huong told Mr. Thanh that the youth was her newlywed husband and had too much to drink, so she had brought him to Mr. Thanh's house and would return after



he awoke. On the morning of 20 February 1986 the youth awoke and said that he was Than Van L, who was born in 1944 and lived on Dao Duy Tu Street in Phu Thuan. L and Miss Huong had just met. Miss Huong invited him to drink coffee at a cafe on Tan Thanh Street. Then he became unconscious. Ha Thi Huong stole his personal property, including a Honda 67, license plate No. 58 NB-9610, a Citizen wristwatch, 7.5 grams of gold, and 500 dong.

The third incident occurred at 130 on 11 June 1986. The victim was Nguyen Van Hung, who was born in 1952, was from Phan Thiet, and was living at the Hanh Long Hotel in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 5. While he was watching a performance at the Lao Dong theater in Subprecinct 5, Precinct 1 a young woman about 25 years old befriended him and offered him some sesame candy. After eating three pieces of sesame candy offered him by the young woman Hung lost consciousness. At 2200 the theater's security personnel discovered him and brought him to the public security police in Subprecinct 1, Precinct 5. On the morning of 12 June 1986 Hung awoke and found that he had lost his personal property, including a wristwatch, a gold ring, and a gold necklace (in all, he lost 11.25 of gold).

Those three incidents demonstrate that the actions of these hooligans are as follows: after observing people to find out who has such property as money, wristwatches, gold rings, gold necklaces, and Hondas, then sought ways to approach and befriend their victims. They invite the victim to eat confections into which they have injected sleep-inducing drugs, or invite the victim to drink coffee. Catching the victim off-guard, they pour a sleep-inducing drug or tranquilizer into the glass. After the victims eat or drink they fall asleep. Then the criminals steal the victims's property and escape.

In some instances they pour a sleep-inducing chemical (such as ether) onto an object and give it to the victim to inspect. When they come into contact with the object handed them, the victims lose consciousness (such in the case of Nguyen Thi Cam Van, born in 1952 in Long An, who, along with her accomplices, poured a sleep-inducing drug into MSG and gave it to Mrs. Pham Ngoc Qu, who was born in 1968 and lived at Ham Tu wharf in Subprecinct 13, Precinct 5. When Mrs. Qu fell asleep, Van took two gold rings and a watch from the victim. However, she was arrested by the Precinct 5 public security police at 0900 on 3 May 1986 at the Le Hong Phung-Fran Hung Dao Intersection in Subprecinct 22, Precinct 5). In another incident they handed a victim a parcel into which had been poured a sleep-inducing drug. After the victim lost consciousness they said that the victim had given them his personal possessions.

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CSO: 4209/869

3 November 1986

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

## VIETNAM

## ASSAULT YOUTH FORCES TAKE STEPS TO PREVENT DRAFT EVASION

Ho Chi Minh City / SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Hoai Phan: "A Task That Ensures the Absolute Strictness of the Military Obligation Law"]

[Text] In actuality, at present there are still a considerable number of instances of evasion of military service, by taking advantage of personal relations, seeking employment in state organs, sending someone else to take physical examinations, or when one is about to be drafted, seeking to transfer one's population registry and take far-away employment, etc. The "cover-up" attitude of some cadres and state organ personnel has also created conditions for negative phenomena to arise. Although arising for many different reasons (lack of consciousness of the obligation to defend the Fatherland, difficult circumstances, not being educated or motivated, etc.), in general those evasive acts have not brought about social justice in implementing the military obligation law. The following example reveals a method of evading military service and the timely corrective attitude of the city's Assault Youth forces.

The youths eligible for induction during the first cycle of 1985 included Tran Tan Tai, who was born in 1966 and lived at No 13 Mai Hac De, Subprecinct 20, Precinct 8. The military commander of Precinct 8 signed orders for his induction in 26 February 1985. On induction day, Tran Tan Tai was not present at the location and time stipulated by the induction order, for no legitimate reason. For that reason, the Military Draft Council of Subprecinct 20, Precinct 8 directed the public security organ to remove him from the population registry. The locality often sent people to proselytize his family to create conditions for Tai to enlist but was unsuccessful. When we sought the reasons why Tai's induction order had not been obeyed, we learned that when the induction order was received his family requested a deferment because one of Tai's elder brother had enlisted during the second cycle of 1984. The Military Draft Council of Subprecinct 20 examined that case in detail and noted that there were many children in Tran Tan Tai's family, and that Tai was not in the category of sole workers who had to support others in the family (stipulated by Point 2 of Article 29 of the Military Obligation Law). Therefore, the locality refused to grant the deferment.

On 5 April 1986, after being absent for more than a year, Tai returned home.

The local governmental administration detained him and was informed that Tran Tan Tai was working at the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm of the Municipal Assault Youth forces (he had papers attesting to his admission into the Assault Youth on 29 February 1985, i.e. 3 days after the induction date). After being educated and proselytized, Tran Tan Tai made a self-criticism report and promised to obey the Military Obligation Law. But later, in May 1986, when he was notified by the Military Draft Council of Precinct 8 to take a physical examination, Tran Tan Tai said that he "would join the Assault Youth, not perform military service." After that, Tai was seldom at home.

In Official Letter No 02/NVQS 86, dated 10 June 1986 and signed by the chairman of the Subprecinct 20 People's Committee, the subprecinct military draft council recommended that the functional organs, including the municipal Assault Youth forces, request the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm to return Tran Tan Tai to the locality so that he could fulfill his military obligation. On 26 June 1986 the municipal Assault Youth forces issued an official letter which replied as follows: in principle, the Municipal Assault Youth forces did not directly accept the registration from Tran Tan Tai, because it only accepts registrations for groups from the precinct or district labor bureaus or labor education schools. The locality must approve of the personal history and application to join the Assault Youth of individuals who want to register, and the person's population registration and grain registration must be transferred.

Tran Tan Tai was able to join the Assault Youth because his elder brother, Phan Van Hai, manager of a unit at the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm, knew people at the Industrial-Agricultural Labor Education School in Precinct 3, so Tai's name was added to a list of 29 students sent by the school to the Duyen Hai Youth State Farm. That deed was not in accord with the regulations of the Assault Youth forces, so the Municipal Assault Youth forces decided to return Tran Tan Tai to the management of the locality, while also criticizing and disciplining comrades Phan Van Hai, Minh Duc, and Pham Ngoc Vinh (of the state farm's labor and salary bureau of the state farm).

From that event we can see that the command committee of the municipal Assault Youth forces applied proper disciplinary measures toward a youth who evaded his military obligation by joining the Assault Youth and people who covered up for him and violated the principles of admission into the Assault Youth. That created a basis for the locality to correctly implement the Military Obligation Law, establish social justice in the induction of youths, and foster confidence by the local people in the responsibility of the state organs in implementing the Military Obligation Law. As for Tran Tan Tai and his family, we think that the locality must continue to proselytize and educate them so that they can clearly understand their mission of defending the Fatherland and voluntarily obey the local induction orders. It is not yet necessary to apply administrative or criminal punishment. Only if Tran Tan Tai still deliberately evades his military obligation, after being educated and criticized, should he be punished by those forms, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

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CSO: 4209/869

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL FUEL TRADE REPORTED--NHAN DAN today [9 October] carries in its "Through the Readers' Letters Column" the following report on the illegal trading of fuel: A number of families living along Highway No 2 near Cau Cat bridge of Quat Lou village, Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu Province have for some time bought fuel from some cars on the highway for sale to the local people. On 9 September, a car with license plate No 19A-3731 came to the village convalescent center and sold fuel to several local people. On 18 September, another car with license plate No 88-3424 also came to this place to sell gasoline. Some families living on Chua Boc Street, Dong Da District, Hanoi, also sold bottles of gasoline to owners of motorcycles. The local people have witnessed this practice and it is believed that the local authorities are also well aware of it. The problem here is: What must the authorities do to stop this illegal trading of fuel? Due to their inability to promptly stop this illegal trading, a house on the abovementioned street which carried out this trade burned down recently. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Oct 86 RK] /6662

CSO: 4209/52

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

# MINH HAI-SOVIET UNION SIGN COCONUT RAISING AGREEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Sep 86 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Cooperates with Soviet Union To Develop Coconut Raising"]

[Text] Minh Hai Province has signed an economic contract with the Soviet Union to develop coconut raising during the period from 1987 to 1990 and the years to follow. First of all, the Soviet Union will invest agricultural materials, gasoline and oil for intensive cultivation of the present 34,000 hectares of coconuts, including 10,000 hectares of presently bearing trees, with efforts to ensure an increase in the average yield per tree from 33 to 49 nuts. During the next phase, the Soviet Union will provide synchronized investment in order for Minh Hai to plant 31,000 hectares of new coconut trees, including 10,000 hectares in the state-operated area, 15,000 hectares in the collective area, and 6,000 hectares in family gardens.

During phase 1, Minh Hai will sell coconut oil to the Soviet Union at a price of 600 rubles per ton and each year the Soviet Union will supply Minh Hai with 2,700,000 rubles worthy of agricultural materials. Minh Hai will supply 450 tons of coconut oil 1 year after receiving the materials.

During phase 2 (new planting phase), the Soviet Union will invest 35 million rubles during a period of 4 years with 30 percent in agricultural materials, 30 percent in agricultural equipment and raw materials, 30 percent in consumer goods, and 10 percent in goods indirectly supporting agriculture. Beginning with the 4th year, Minh Hai will return 40 percent of the harvest product and sell an additional 40 percent to the Soviet Union at an agreed upon price.

Moreover, the Soviet Union will assist by training technical workers for Minh Hai in the Soviet Union.

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END: 4/27/86

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

GDR AMBASSADOR MAKES STATEMENT ON NATIONAL DAY

BK101536 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Statement by GDR Ambassador to SRV Hermann Schwiesau marking 37th national day of the GDR--recorded in German fading into superimposed Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Dear and esteemed Vietnamese comrades and friends, on the 37th GDR national day, let me convey to you warm and cordial greetings from the workers and people of the GDR. Today, the German socialist state is an experienced and reliable friend of the international community. As an inseparable member of the socialist community, the German socialist state is contributing its efforts to positively consolidating and strengthening the solidarity of the community. The GDR is a reliable ally in the struggle for maintaining peace and security in the world and for opposing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe against mankind.

Our state, together with other forces in the socialist community, contend that no task is too difficult, no obstacle too great, and no road to success unreachable when mankind's interests are concerned. The most important issue is that we must strive to reach an agreement to halt all nuclear arms tests and to stop the production of increasingly-dangerous weapons. The GDR supports various concrete initiatives put forth by the USSR aimed at ensuring peace and disarmament. We strongly believe that no one can ignore such constructive initiatives in the long run.

The GDR highly values the unyielding and constructive efforts of the Indochinese countries in building a zone of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The GDR welcomes the achievements of the 13th foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries.

Dear and esteemed Vietnamese comrades and friends, we in the GDR are carrying out various great and new tasks. The 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Congress formulated a general plan with comprehensive targets for developing socialism during the next 5 years. We note that our Vietnamese comrades and friends are preparing for the coming Sixth CPV Congress--a congress that will set forth tasks and targets for developing the SRV in the years ahead. We heartily wish you comrades and friends success in these preparations.



Workers and people of the GDR strongly believe that the heroic Vietnamese people, having overcome numerous difficulties and undergone many struggles, will surely succeed at all their new and heavy tasks.

Dear Vietnamese friends, in your struggle, the GDR people are always siding with you as we did during your arduous war to liberate and reunify your country.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1977 is being carried out effectively. Our two countries relations in various fields are developing successfully and relations between our two peoples are expanding considerably. For the peoples of the GDR and SRV, friendship, solidarity, and mutual support are not merely a hollow formula but a way of life symbolized by thousands of Vietnamese workers who are studying or working in the GDR as well as by GDR specialists who are working with their Vietnamese friends at various industrial production enterprises and new economic zones. Economic relations between our two countries are developing consistently for our mutual interests while many important agreements at governmental level have been reached for better cooperation from now to 1990. The light industrial cooperation program between the two countries is developing remarkably.

We would like to thank the diligent Vietnamese workers who are producing various textile products as well as other consumer goods with good quality for the GDR people.

Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, I wish you new and ever greater achievements in the cause of building socialism in your country. I wish you all good health and ample strength to fulfill your great tasks. I would like to assure you that at present and in the future, the GDR people will stand by their words and deeds and stand side by side with you all.

Thank you very much for your attention.

/666/

CSO: 4209/52

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

CUBAN CUSTOMS DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the Vietnam Customs General Department, a delegation of the Cuba Customs Directorate led by Comrade Director Oscar Gomez Carreno paid a visit to Vietnam and held working sessions with the Vietnam Customs General Department, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported. The delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his residence and office. It also toured Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh City and held working sessions with their customs services. On the afternoon of 10 October, the Cuban Customs Directorate delegation officially turned over to the customs service of Hanoi some office equipment which was given and installed by the Cuban Customs Service, which also helped train Vietnamese customs officials in their operations. Comrade Oscar Gomez Carreno highly appreciated his visit and the working sessions held with the Vietnamese customs service. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4209/52

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PROPAGANDA-TRAINING CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese Apr 86 pp 4-9, 21

[Article: "Conference of Heads of Departments of Propaganda-Training of Provinces, Municipalities, and Special Zones Throughout the Nation on the 1986 Missions of the Ideological Work"]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee held a conference of the heads of propaganda-training departments of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the nation to evaluate the ideological situation and work in 1985 and the 1986 missions of the ideological work.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, a member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee, reported on the ideological situation and work in 1985 and the 1986 missions of the ideological work. The report emphasized the positive transformations and ideological progress of the cadres and people nationwide in 1985, manifested primarily in the following aspects:

In general, consciousness with regard to the mission of strengthening national defense and maintaining security of the people throughout the nation was heightened. The soldiers and people in the border provinces positively participated in building up the people's war battlefield position, and effectively fought the enemy, maintained production, and did a good job of organizing living conditions. The people all over the nation always look to the border and manifest a spirit of vigilance toward all sabotage plots and provocative acts of the enemy. The movement for the entire nation to encourage and aid the front line has drawn the participation of large numbers of the masses, from the large cities to the distant coastal districts. In many rich forms, the localities have contributed actively to building up the defensive lines and to strengthening the border in a practical, specific manner.

The peasants in the southern provinces, especially those in Nam Bo, have undergone a strong transformation on the path of collective livelihood. The essential completion of the cooperativization campaign (to varying degrees) by the Nam Bo provinces signified a strong transformation in the socialist consciousness of the working peasant masses.

The transmission and implementation of resolutions six, seven, and eight of the Central Committee and the resolutions of the Political Bureau have helped everyone to have clearer understanding of the role and effect of the management mechanism with regard to the effectiveness and quality of the economic activities and urgent necessity of renovating the management mechanism and completely eliminating the centralized bureaucratic-subsidizing system in order to change over to an economic accounting-socialist commerce mechanism. With that transformation with regard to consciousness, many localities and basic units have begun to change their way of thinking, and to be dynamic in production and commerce and attain greater effectiveness. During the first 9 months of the year there were encouraging advances in the production and distribution-circulation situations, which are tending upward.

That positive transformation was brought about because the party committee echelons, the sectors, and the mass associations have been concerned with and have closely led the ideological work, and because the propaganda-training organs have made many improvements in their operational contents and modes. The report indicated that although such advances have been made in the ideological situation and the ideological work, at present the thought of cadres and the people is undergoing complicated changes:

A hot topic at present is the deep worry over prices and living conditions, caused by complicated and chaotic changes in the market and in prices since the fourth quarter of 1985, which have strongly affected the lives of all strata of laborers and of the cadres, workers, and personnel. That has seriously affected the belief of the masses. Some are pessimistic and vacillating and tend to believe the false rumors and concocted stories of the bad elements.

The consciousness of organization and discipline, and sense of responsibility, of some cadres and party members are still weak. In carrying out the directives and resolutions of the party and the decisions of the state, there exist both the phenomenon of bureaucratic centralism and manifestations of liberalism and partiality. There has been a lack of democracy and a relaxation of discipline.

The negative phenomena on the part of some cadres, party members, and state personnel, such as stealing socialist property, accepting bribes, and bullying and harassing the people have not been brought to an end. Those remaining problems and deficiencies are due to many reasons, including the deficiencies of the ideological work.

The year 1986 will be a year in which there will occur many important events in the life of our party, and will also be a year in which the people of the entire nation will begin the implementation of the first economic-social plan of the 1986-90 plan period and strongly change over to the new management mechanism. In order to serve those great political missions well, comrade Dao Duy Tung emphasized that the ideological work must concentrate on victoriously fulfilling the following missions:

Continuing to educate the people of the entire nation in order to raise their

consciousness toward the missions of consolidating national defense and security and struggling against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Although we want to improve our relations with China, in the present situation, when the Chinese reactionaries are not yet willing to abandon their provocative acts and border encroachment, and are waging a multifaceted war of destruction against our people. Therefore, we must continually sharpen our spirit of vigilance and resolutely defeat all of their acts and plots. The ideological work must pay attention to teaching consciousness of national defense to all the people, and especially consciousness of fulfilling the youths' military obligations.

Fully understanding and implementing well Resolution 9 of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 31/NQ.TW of the Political Bureau. The ideological work must enable everyone to clearly understand our country's present economic situation. It must affirm the accomplishments that were attained during the 1981-1985 5-year period and the new factors, and must point out the upward tendency, the potential, and the prospects. At the same time, it is necessary to correctly understand the difficulties and deficiencies, especially that the economy is still beset with major imbalances: production, distribution, circulation, and the people's living conditions are not yet stable; productivity, quality, and effectiveness are still low; the economy is not yet self-sufficient; and there is no capital accumulation from within the national economy.

Resolution 9 of the Party Central Committee not only brought up the direction and missions of the 1986 state plan but set forth important policies for the future, such as redeploing labor throughout the nation; resolving the prices-salaries-money problem, which is still the hottest topic; implementing the new production mechanism and guaranteeing the right of the basic units to take the initiative in production and commerce; rectifying the production and commercial organizational system; reducing the personnel overhead and redeploing cadres, etc.

In order to victoriously carry out these policies, the ideological work must have specific plans, adhere closely to all policies and all major campaigns, promptly grasp the ideological tendency of the masses, and correctly and promptly respond to questions posed by the masses. It must promptly uncover and praise good methods and experiences and correct distorted tendencies, in order to educate cadres and party members to improve their economic and social management ability.

The entire party and population must be educated so that they can contribute to the good organization of party congresses at all levels. In the process of carrying out party congresses at all levels and the national party congress, the ideological work must focus on the requirements of encouraging the entire party and population to bring their collective intelligence into play by contributing many practical opinions to the draft political report, and that means further strengthen unanimity in evaluating the status of the country's revolution, recapitulating the accomplishments and experiences of past years, continue to explain the lines and viewpoints of the party, determine the missions and struggle goals of future years, have correct awareness of the requirement of leadership and the party leadership organ at all

levels in order to have correct methods and a correct attitude in selecting members of the new party members, educating all cadres and party members so that they can have correct knowledge and strictly carry out self-criticism and criticism, correctly evaluate the accomplishments, advances, and deficiencies, contribute positively to building a pure, strong policy, and encourage the entire party and population to compete in production labor and in strengthening security and national defense in order to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress.

The missions of training and cultivating management cadres for all sectors and echelons; the mission of strengthening revolutionary moral qualities and struggling to overcome the negative phenomena in the party and state organs and in society at large; and the mission of propagandizing international current events (such as the struggle against the imperialist arms race and to defend peace, the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the experiences in building and perfecting socialism in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal nations, strengthening the strategic alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and strengthening the special relations with Laos and Cambodia) were also discussed by comrade Dao Duy Tung in the report.

Then comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, addressed the conference on the contents, requirements, and preparatory steps for carrying out party congresses at all levels and the Sixth Party Congress.

After discussing the major features of the world situation and regional situation, comrade Nguyen Duc Tam carefully analyzed the outstanding special features of our country's economic-social situation at present, the situation regarding the building up of our party, and the accomplishments, mistakes, difficulties, and advantages of the party prior to the Congress. On the basis of that analysis, he stated the requirements of the coming party congresses:

Correctly evaluating the situation and drafting a good political report. In recent years, under the leadership of the party our people have made many great accomplishments in all regards. The economic-social situation has made many advances and undergone positive transformations in many regards in many localities. However, in addition to the accomplishments and advances we still have many difficulties and have committed deficiencies and mistakes. The economy is still seriously imbalanced and prices and the market are still undergoing complicated changes. That situation demands that we have an objective, scientific attitude and the sense of responsibility of the party members, correctly evaluate the international situation, correctly indicate the remaining difficulties, and outline the true reasons for that situation. On that basis, discussions about and the drafting of congress documents will have scientific, reliable bases.

Selecting a new central committee capable of victoriously fulfilling the revolutionary missions in the new revolutionary phase is also an extremely important requirement of the coming congress. In order to lead the great revolutionary undertaking of our people past the difficulties and complications of the first phase of the period of transition and to new peaks, the leadership committees at all levels must be sufficiently strong. The must



have pure political quality, all-round leadership ability, especially ability to manage the society and in accordance with the new mechanism, a dynamic and creative leadership style, have unity in speech, and action, listen attentively to the collective opinions, and respect the mastership right of the masses.

Strengthening solidarity and unanimity within the party. The strength of the party is its solidarity and unity, and the close relationship between the cadres and party members and between party members and the masses. Only with solidarity and unanimity based on the ideological viewpoints of the party can there be correct evaluation of the situation, and only then can there be selected a leadership committee that is appropriate to the requirements of the new period. And vice versa, by correctly evaluating the situation and drafting the political report, and by correctly selecting party leadership committees at all levels solidarity and unanimity in the party can be strengthened. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam continued: in order to prepare for the party congresses at all levels and the national party congress, and ensure that those congresses attain good results, the Political Bureau adopted the policy of carrying out a self-criticism and criticism campaign throughout the party.

The delegates were very enthusiastic because comrade Le Duc Tho, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, visited and spoke to the conference. In an open, frank spirit he dealt with very profound problems regarding the party building work and the ideological work at present.

When dealing with work recapitulation, he said that we began the period of building socialism 10 years ago. It has been a period in which there have been many difficulties and complications arising from the socialist evolution itself and from the conditions of a country with small-scale production that is advancing directly to socialism. During the recent period we have accomplished many things and have gained much good experience. In many localities and basic units there have appeared many good models of effective livelihood. But at the same time we cannot avoid missteps and mistakes, which have caused cadres and the people to be confused and worried. So that the party congress can attain the requirements that have been set forth, the sectors must do a good job of recapitulating their work. By recapitulating the actual situation (both the places which have done a good job and those which have not done a good job), and relating to the policies and resolutions and to the goals of the congress, in order to evaluate the situation objectively and comprehensively, point out the good points and deficiencies, and isolate the correct conclusions and experience lessons in order to advance. It is necessary to avoid a subjective attitude, one of only liking to speak of good point and accomplishments, being afraid to speak of deficiencies and mistakes, and being reluctant to "relate" to himself, but stressing some things while neglecting others. If the recapitulation methods are not correct, or if recapitulations are carried out formally and only deal with tasks that have or have not been carried out, do not reach clear conclusions or isolate experience lessons, etc., as some places do at present, they are not recapitulations. Evaluating situations incorrectly is very dangerous. No matter how skilled a person is, it cannot be guaranteed that he is entirely correct. In order to make correct evaluations, he must be

objective and must be based on the actual situation. It is necessary to listen attentively to the opinions of the collective and the masses. Actually is the standard of truth. If there is no unanimity, the actual situation at the basic level must be further studied. If there is only empty debating, no conclusions can be reached.

Dealing with the matter of the coming party-wide self-criticism and criticism campaign, comrade Le Duc Tho admonished the conference that self-criticism and criticism are principles of party activity and a developmental law of our party. The goal of that self-criticism and criticism campaign is to evaluate and isolate experiences of tasks that have been carried out since the last party congress, in order to improve the capability of the party organizations to organize implementation, and improve the capabilities of the cadres. Self-criticism and criticism must be well organized to help correctly and comprehensively evaluate and observe cadres, and create conditions for the congress to accurately select members of the Party Central Committee and the party committee echelons for the coming term and select delegates to the party congresses at all levels. With regard to the contents of self-criticism and criticism of the echelons vis-a-vis leading and organizing the implementation of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee since then, especially resolutions 6, 7, 8, and 9 and the resolutions of the previous party organization congresses at their levels, they must review the implementation of the mechanism of the party leading, the laboring people serving as the collective masters, and the state managing, and the stipulated principles regarding the organization of party activities. By means of criticism and self-criticism, they must gain experience, come up with a direction for improving leadership and correcting deficiencies in order to create a concrete, real transformation in their work. He admonished the leadership cadres of all echelons and sectors to be exemplary and pay attention to the critical opinions of the lower echelons and the masses. Exemplariness of the leadership cadres in self-criticism and criticism plays a very important role in educating all cadres and party members, especially young party members. He recommended that we study the Leninist self-criticism and criticism style of the 27th Congress of the CPSU: frankness, respect for the truth, strictness, and a sense of responsibility.

In his speech, comrade Le Duc Tho also expressed many profound, concrete opinions about the ideological work and the propaganda-press work. He said that carrying out recapitulations, self-criticism, and criticism are well will play a major role in ideological education. The goals of self-criticism and criticism and of the ideological work are to create the new man and improving the quality of party members. At present, there are many negative phenomena in society and the quality of some cadres and party members has declined, so the mission of the ideological work is even more important.

He stated that the propaganda-press work must have the goals of informing the masses of production labor and combat activities. It must set aside much news and many photographs to introduce and promote advanced models, and praise people and groups of workers with productivity, quality, and effectiveness, and soldiers and units which fight skillfully. It must reduce news and photographs which provide little information, are poor in content, are formalistic, and are wasteful. He also admonished the press to be imbued with

is for planning organs to assist the party and state by making drafts for the approval of party committee echelons and administrations. And so where is the ensuring mechanism that is needed in case a bureaucratic planning organ fails to thoroughly understand the actual events taking place and making the plan concerned become an obstacle for socioeconomic development activities and the central force hampering the economic management mechanism?

Perhaps because of these concerns that some people have suggested reducing the role of plans, or lowering the value of plans as regulations (for instance, giving plans a guiding role only, allowing enterprises to adjust production pattern on the basis of market changes, letting the laws of value and of supply-demand, instead of state plans, adjust production of enterprises, and so on). As to the above-mentioned matters, the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee asserts that the way to renew planning is to strengthen the role and position of state plans to make them capable of deciding the strategic balance relationships in the national economy as a whole and at the same time expanding production and business self-support in favor of enterprises and production installations, which are units that pursue planned production of goods. These units, on the basis of the production task and direction set forth in state plans, actively select their own production, technical, and financial plans within the framework of what regularly happen to bring loss of balance at the "incoming" end of production, actively direct their internal professional work, and ensure the "outgoing" end of production in accordance with the requirements of state plans, but in conjunction with consumption requirements in domestic and foreign markets. Balances constitute the major method of planning that does not gather all balances on the assumption that things will develop in a "static" manner, but rather switches to the "dynamic" balancing method, i.e., to combine balances of the plan and to adjust these balance systems through levers and the use of market relationships. The "dynamic" balancing method will change the old way of adjusting plans. Adjusting the "static" balance system in the old way of planning relies on changes occurring in periods of 6 months for yearly plans and 2-3 years for 5-year plans, in which balances are adjusted, supplemented, and revised in the following order: adjusting factors at the "incoming" end of production, followed by adjusting the professional aspect of production activities in production installations (normally reviewing production costs and enterprise wholesale prices), and then adjusting the "outgoing" end of production.

This mode of adjusting usually takes place in the planning organs within a short period to create the new "static" balance system for the remaining duration of the plan; consequently, even the adjusted balance system cannot act quickly enough to keep pace with all changes in the situation.

In the "dynamic" balancing method and renewing of planning, state plans will be adjusted regularly every month and quarter in accordance with changes of consumption requirements and in conjunction with domestic and foreign markets, while guidelines set in state plans must still be carried out.

This adjusting begins at the "outgoing" end of production. It will create interaction going back to the professional aspect of evaluation activities at the basic level; from there appropriate adjustments of factors at the

"incoming" end of production will take place in conformity with new changes causing loss of balance for the remaining duration of the plan. Because directors are free to act on their own initiative in the professional aspect of production activities and have the right to turn things around at the "incoming" end of production, provided that they ensure the "outgoing" end of production being suitable for state plans, the "dynamic" balance system and the right of production installations to act on their initiative in production and business will ensure that state plans become dynamic ones in all changes of the situation.

With this renewing of state plans to link the norms set in regulations with economic levers, the law will play a role, which is more important than the one it used to play in planning under the old management mechanism, aimed at making production and business operate exactly as dictated by state plans.

Renewing the management mechanism in this direction ensures avoiding the floating of production installations in the market and instead letting them conduct production and business activities in conformity with state plans and with the laws of the proletarian dictatorship. On the other hand, in order to effectively develop our capabilities, such as capital, labor, materials, and so on, in the economic components that have survived in the first stage and to apply various economic forms to the socialist construction in accordance with the new awareness, we must renew the planning process in terms of its content and method and have new laws.

Renewing the planning process is creating a large volume of juridical work which itself must be renewed, or else we cannot renew the planning task, nor build the new management mechanism.

The direction set for renewing planning in the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, Fifth Term, has led to a new solution for the two basic questions today--the strategy about economic pattern and the management strategy.

In the field of pattern strategy, state plans still are the tool for the state to set up the principal economic patterns (the industry-agriculture pattern; services; the accumulation and consumption pattern; the foreign trade pattern, and so on). To achieve this the state invests capital, adopts a planning method to mobilize capital and manpower of economic components, and uses in a combined manner various economic forms to attain its goals along the line of the state plan and to fulfill the few norms set in regulations.

Planning will maintain balance and inform production installations of the factors at the "incoming" end of production and construction, with material conditions being concentrated on a first-priority basis upon the goals set for the economic patterns and the use of taxes, credit, and laws to ensure that production, construction, and business operate in conformity with state plans.

In the field of management strategy, the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee clearly states the role of the lever system replacing the sole use of administrative orders to run state plans as it happened in the past. As everybody knows, the lever system based on prices,



credit, taxes, wages, profit, economic contracts, laws, and so on still existed in the management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, but its function was not effectively developed because the control of noneconomic factors in the old planning system had turned it away from its goal.

Renewing the planning process in the direction that was mentioned above really is effectively developing the function of the lever system and highlighting the role of economic laws in the new economic management mechanism. It requires revising the old regulations. But the matter is not limited to this.

At the Ninth Congress of All-Russia Soviets (1921), Lenin noted: "The more economic exchanges are developed, the more the role of the law must be stressed." At the present time, we are encouraging economic ties, particularly lateral economic association. We must on a timely basis institutionalize two-way economic relations between the central administration and localities, and among localities. Economic laws must anticipate ways to resolve economic conflicts arising from economic associations and organize enforcement in favor of all people and organizations, including the central organs of power.

### 3. A number of motions.

V.I. Lenin asserted: "If we do not want to be a utopian, we cannot think that after overthrowing capitalism we will immediately be able to work for society without the need for any jurisdictional standards; furthermore, the elimination of capitalism cannot bring about right away the economic preconditions for such a change" (Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol. 33, Tien Bo Publishing House, 1977, p 226).

The majority of us has in fact overcome the tendencies to underestimate the law, but the number of people and organs that violate the economic laws is increasing everyday, or more people and organs work against the need for renewing the planning process. The reason behind this situation is the fact that we have not yet issued in time a new legal system, or that our existing laws are not strictly enforced, are ineffective, or are strict but not just. In the last few years, although the old management mechanism was being changed into a new one and some of the old laws and regulations were no longer appropriate, they were not revised and remained a major stumbling block.

In an economy of small-scale production, the economic laws are very simple and violations of the law are often overlooked, but this state of things cannot be maintained under the conditions of economic relationships having become complicated. Here the wish of people doing economic management work is to see an early improvement of our system of economic law to allow every person, every collective, and every organ to know what to avoid and the price to be paid for each and every violation of our legal standards.

The second wish of all citizens is to see whether the socialist law is carried out in a serious manner. There still are people who are "taken care" of by the law in an unjustified manner. This phenomenon is far from uncommon



in our society, particularly in the economic field. To everybody's mind, this inequality has decreased the effectiveness of the law.

Building a new system of law is a difficult, complex, and challenging task.

The urgent way of living requires a renewal of the management mechanism and planning and also demands that we have new laws.

In accordance with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau, renewing the management mechanism will be carried out on a trial basis at the basic level and then gradually expanded. On that basis preliminary and final reviews will be conducted in order to suggest the new laws about management that must be adopted. In order to do this job within an early period for the purpose of responding in time to the need for renewing the planning task we must study the legal work in two ways: from the basic level up and from the organs at the central and provincial levels down. Giving production installations the right to take initiative and to bear their own responsibilities in the capacity of juridical persons will reveal for us the principal items in the legal work that need to be revised.

In order to satisfy this need planners must closely cooperate with legal authorities and on their own initiative suggest what must be carried out in the form of new regulations.

5598

CSO: 4209/861

3 November 1986

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

## VIETNAM

## DISTRICTS, CITIES HOLD PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

## Orientations, Tasks Discussed

BK080506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] During the last days of September, Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh Province; Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province; Dalat City, Lam Dong Province; and Phan Rang and Thap Cham cities, Thuan Hai Province held their congresses of delegates of party organizations.

In addition to contributing many constructive views to the political reports of the party Central Committee and of their provinces and localities, these congresses discussed the orientations and tasks for the days ahead and made preparations for party organization congresses at the provincial level.

The party organization of Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh [Province], decided to concentrate efforts on carrying out intensive cultivation and multi-cropping along with investing in the supply of agricultural materials to develop the areas of subsidiary, industrial, and export crops and stabilize the 550-hectare area of sugarcane.

In the immediate future, Thuong Tin will renovate all water conservancy projects, delineate ricefields anew and zone off small areas and seal off or fill up low-lying areas to actively prevent and combat flooding. The district will also strive to achieve the target of 57,000 metric tons of grain in the days ahead.

The party organization congress of Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh [Province], determined orientations, targets, and concrete measures to effect a marked change in the socioeconomic situation in the days ahead. In the immediate future, the district will change the style of leadership, overcome the idea of depending on others, and concentrate efforts on exploiting most satisfactorily the potential of a district with a multiform economy.

The district will strive to achieve in the next 2 years the targets of 45,000 metric tons of grain, 1-million rubles [Soviet currency] worth of export goods, 23,000 buffalo and cattle, 36,000 hogs, 200,000 ducks, an annual per-capita grain distribution of 350 kg, and an annual per-capita export value of 1 ruble [as heard]. Nam Dan District will also launch a drive to complete

an irrigation canal to ensure water for 500 hectares of land and renovate the existing canal and ditch networks in preparation for the cultivation of 1,500 hectares of winter crops on schedule.

The congress of delegates of the Dalat City party organization, Lam Dong [Province], set forth orientations for the 1986-88 term of office, which are concentrated on developing the area of special-product crops, small industry and handicrafts, and the processing industry; rapidly expanding the tourism services; and establishing an industrial-agricultural-forestry-service economic structure.

The city will build the areas to be planted particularly with special-product crops of high economic value, long-term industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal herbs, and flowers for export; define policies encouraging the people to practice orchard economy--especially the planting of fruit trees, medicinal herbs, and flowers--make woolen items, embroideries, and garments for foreign countries on contract, and handicraft items and fine arts objects for export, striving to attain an annual per-capita export value of 15 rubles (as heard) by 1988.

In addition, Dalat City will expand the processing of local farm and forest products; encourage collectives and individuals to club together to do business; turn out more new products from locally available raw materials, such as special-product vegetables and fruits, medicinal herbs, construction materials, and earthenware or porcelain items; and set up another number of agricultural and forestry establishments under the model of communist youth projects to procure employment for more than 4,000 youths.

The congress of delegates of the Phan Rang city party organization, Thuan Hai [Province], discussed penetratingly the need to conduct a soil survey in combination with the study of the people's experience to determine the allocation of crops and animals in a way that suits the characteristics of the city.

In addition to satisfactorily delineating and expanding the areas of industrial and export crops, Phan Rang city will invest in science and technology, striving to increase its grain output from 29,000 metric tons in 1988 (as heard) to 33,000 metric tons in 1990. The city will also build the areas to be planted, particularly with *allium cepa*, *allium sativa*, and red pepper to ensure a high output for export--striving to attain 3,750 metric tons of *allium cepa* and 140-200 metric tons of dried red pepper--and rationally zone off and arrange the areas of such crops as cotton, sugarcane, manioc, and tobacco.

In industry and small industry and handicrafts, Phan Rang city will pay attention to engineering with the aim of producing enough tools for agriculture, fishery, and communications and transportation. The city will also pay attention to developing the textile industry, striving to create favorable conditions for the development of weaving on contracts to ensure 1.6-3 million meters of cloth, 330,000 meters of cotton netting, and 500,000 towels for the people's consumption in the years ahead.

### Cho Moi District

BK060934 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The congress of the party organization of Cho Moi District, An Giang Province, has affirmed the notable achievements recorded by the local cadres and people in agricultural production and in the maintenance of public order and security.

In 1985, Cho Moi District produced 179,000 metric tons of grain, thus achieving an average per capita distribution of 540 kg a year, up by 25 kg from 1983. The amount of grain delivered to the state annually has constantly increased: 43,200 metric tons in 1983, 55,500 metric tons in 1985, and 41,000 metric tons for the 1985-86 winter-spring season alone.

The congress set forth guidelines and objectives for the district's socio-economic development to be achieved by the district party organization in its 1988-90 term. These guidelines and objectives are aimed at developing agricultural production; promoting the production of consumer goods and the processing of grain, other agricultural products, and animal feed; and boosting the production of construction materials and exportable goods. The district will strive to increase the ration of the value of industrial, small industrial, and handicraft output to 39 percent of the total value of agroindustrial production by 1990, with the state-operated sector accounting for 30 percent. It will also expand various trades and sectors to provide employment for people who have reached work age.

A densely population district, Cho Moi is making an effort to do a good job of redistributing its work force. It will send 31,000 people to build new homes in other districts of An Giang Province and will strive to reduce the population growth rate. The district will pay attention to improving the quality of party, administrative, and mass organizations. It will do its best to set up a party organization in every village and town by 1990 and will attach more importance to increasing the number of party members, especially in key establishments.

### Dalat City

BK081117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] In Lam Dong Province the Dalat City party organization recently held its congress at which tasks and orientations for the 1986-88 period were set forth. These include efforts to develop special crops, small industry and handicrafts, and processing industries, while promoting tourism and strengthening the agro-industrial-forestry economic structure and services.

The city has established a special belt of crops with a high economic value comprising long-term industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal plants, and flowers. It has also encouraged the people to expand the area for planting special crops, medicinal plants, and flowers and produce more wool, embroidered clothes, and handicraft products for export with the aim of achieving a per capita export income of 15 rubles by 1988.

The city has expanded the industrial, forestry, and varine products processing network, encouraged collectives and individuals to invest more in business and in the production of new items using local raw materials such as fruits, special crops, and chemicals. It has also strived to increase the output of construction materials and porcelain products, and set up more agro-forestry production establishments in accordance with the communist youth's models which are under the management of youths and can provide work for more than 4,000 young people.

#### Dien Ban District

BK070622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In Quang Nam-Danang Province, Dien Ban District, known for its tradition of heroic fighting during the anti-U.S. war for national salvation and its many achievements in postwar production rehabilitation and development, has held its party organization congress.

Over the past 3 years, Dien Ban's agricultural production has developed satisfactorily. The district has achieved an average rice yield of more than 10 metric tons per hectare--particularly in 1982 when it hit the 10.3 metric tons mark--with the average per capita grain distribution reaching 478 kg per year. In 1985, rice yield increased to 11.5 metric tons per hectare, boosting average per capita grain distribution to 495 kg per year. In the same year, Dien Ban grew 4 million trees of various species, mostly in its three coastal villages. The district has set up 26 cooperative teams and 15 cooperatives specializing in marine products farming and has built 15 relatively large vessels, thereby helping boost the production of marine products to 1,700 metric tons in 1985, a 350 percent increase over 1982. The district has also shaped an agroindustrial-fishery production structure.

Over the past 3 years, Dien Ban District has satisfactorily carried out the slogan "Let there be no lack of paddy, even by 1 kg; let there be no lack of troops, even by one man." It has succeeded in building fairly strong militia and self-defense forces, especially militia and self-defense units in various fishery cooperatives. In the past 4 years, implementing the formula "the state and people work together," the district invested 350 million dong for the building of material and technical bases to serve production and maintain combat readiness.

The district party organization congress decided to step up agricultural and fishery production, exploit marine products potentials, and build Dien Ban into a military fortress capable of satisfactorily carrying out production work while standing ready to fight and fight well.



Go Cong Dong District

BK071546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[By station correspondent (Huynh Thanh Chuong)]

[Text] Go Cong Dong District of Tien Giang Province held its fourth party organization congress, 15-19 September. Go Cong Dong is a coastal district with a firm agro-fishery economic structure. It is a model district of the province which has completed its general plan.

During the past several years, especially in the previous term, the district party organization worked selflessly in developing the socioeconomic tasks by using various appropriate methods and relying on the people's revolutionary movement to achieve the political, economic, social, security, and national defense tasks.

In agricultural reform and reorganization of production, Go Cong Dong District paid special attention to improving the quality of and advancing toward a firm network of cooperatives. The district is striving to increase the number of production teams and progressive cooperatives in localities where favorable conditions exist. This task has been carried out carefully and effectively. As a result, the district basically completed its network of cooperatives in 1984, 1 year earlier than scheduled. The district has to date set up 33 cooperatives and 348 agricultural production collectives capable of improving and developing various kinds of trades. They have planted subsidiary food crops on a vast area and rice on more than 15,000 hectares. In 1985, Go Cong Dong District achieved a rice production output of 704,150 metric tons or 17 percent over 1982. In 1985 the number of pigs increased by 50 percent over 1982; grain per capita increased from 340 kg in 1982 to 370 kg in 1985. Marine products in 1985 increased 20 percent over 1982. The fish-net and salt industries have developed remarkably. In education, one of every four persons attends school. In 1985 26 percent of the district population attended schools.

Go Cong Dong District successfully completed its grassroots party organization congresses 1 month before the party organization congress, thereby contributing concrete ideas to the political report for the 1987-90 period of the district. Earlier, in implementing Directive No 79, the district seriously conducted self-criticism and criticism, while improving various tasks to advance further.

Attending the congress, delegates from 67 grassroots party organizations seriously raised their requirements. In this discussions, these delegates focused on measures to encourage the people's revolutionary movement to firmly grasp and satisfactorily fulfill the people's needs and meet their aspirations. The congress also discussed measures to strengthen economic management, work relations, and the relationship between sectors and echelons in the district. The congress elected a new party committee to carry out various tasks more effectively in the present situation. Most of the secretaries of villages' party committees are members of the district party committee. The average age of the district party committee is 41, or 2 years younger than the previous committee--many old cadres of the previous committee were retired.

With its new structure, achievement, and work method, Go Cong Dong District is striving to triumphantly fulfill resolutions of the congress for the 1987-90 period. These include four main tasks: First, strive to gradually develop and stabilize production and the people's daily life, concentrate efforts on developing agriculture, and improve fishery in order to increase the per capita of foodstuffs to 436 kg; meat, 15 kg; fish, 100 kg; sugar, 10 kg; and clothes, 5 meters. Second, gradually consolidate and perfect socialist transformation in economic management, strive to complete basically the organization of the collective network with an appropriate form by the first quarter of 1987 in order to ensure better quality of products, and strengthen regulations on administrative and economic management. Third, ensure the maintenance of national security and defense. Fourth, concretize the people's right to collective mastery by urging them to participate in ideological work. Each party member must engage in ideological work. Cadres must be assigned to work at grassroots units and their capabilities will be determined by the success of their performances.

#### Nghia Hung District

BK081533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 CMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Nghia Hung District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, held its congress in mid-September, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported.

The congress laid down the task as striving for a higher grain output, strongly developing marine economy, and increasing exports. A coastal district, in the 3 years from 1983 to 1985, Nghia Hung made efforts to increase its rice yield from 5.4 to 7.1 metric tons per hectare a year and its average per capita grain distribution from 379 kg to 463 kg. In the new term of its party organization, which will last from 1986 to 1988, Nghia Hung will strive to raise its rice yield from 7.5-8 metric tons per hectare and its average per capita grain distribution to 501 kg through the application of such measures as building more water conservancy projects; controlling water-logging, drought, acidity, and salinity; improving the quality of crop varieties; increasing the sources of fertilizer; and restoring the planting of winter-spring azolla.

Concerning marine economy, the district will strive to boost its catch of marine products from 1,100 metric tons to 1,600 metric tons, salt to 3,000 metric tons, shrimp for export to 50 metric tons, and reed to 3,000 metric tons. It will build a sea dike to open a new village named San Hong Dong to provide more land for reed cultivation.

Nghia Hung's main exports consist of agricultural and marine products such as rush mat and carpet, frozen shrimp, and high-quality rice. In the recent term of its party organization, the district almost doubled the value of its exports as compared with the previous term. During the next 3 years, from 1986 to 1988, this value will be increased by 700 percent over the current figures.

The congress adopted measures aimed at growing more plants for use as raw materials, increasing the reed area from 300 to 700 hectares, peanuts from 81 to 500 hectares, and jute from 33 to 500 hectares. The manual processing of reed and jute in agricultural cooperatives will be expanded. Shrimp farming for export will be developed, increasing the current output of 10 metric tons to 35 metric tons by 1988.

The congress also worked out measures to improve the quality of management work in agricultural, fishery, small industry and handicraft cooperatives, and proposed to the province and the central level the adoption of rational policies and procedures to encourage laborers to engage zealously in production and satisfactorily fulfill their obligation to contribute their productions to the state.

After the congress had closed, the new executive committee of the district party organization immediately held its first session to discuss the concrete task of planting the 1986-87 winter-spring crop, the first production season in which the resolution of the 17th district party organization is to be implemented. Nghia Hung's objective for the coming winter-spring crop is to achieve a rice yield of 45 quintals per hectare, with a target of 55 quintals or more for high-yield areas and 40 quintals or more for low-yield areas. There will be no more cooperatives which can produce only less than 40 quintals per hectare.

At present, along with tending and protecting the 10th-month rice crop from harmful insects and diseases, various cooperatives in Nghia Hung are beginning to prepare for the winter-spring crop by dredging canals, rechecking rice seed, producing more azolla varieties, and readying draft power and land tilling equipment. In particular, importance is being attached to the planting of azolla due to a sharp reduction in the azolla area during the past few years. In this winter-spring crop, Nghia Hung is resolve to apply azolla manure in all the spring rice area at least once.

#### Thanh Hung District

BK071007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization congress of Thanh Hung District, Dong Thap Province, has unanimously assessed that over the past 3 years the party organization and people in the district have exerted great efforts to iron out difficulties and have achieved some results in agricultural and industrial production, in distribution and circulation, in social security, and in national defense.

Thanh Hung has completed carrying out socialist transformation at an early date in agriculture, industry, and trade, and has built a new cultural life infrastructure.

The congress has decided to step up economic integration, create favorable conditions for acquiring adequate supplies to serve agricultural production in all respects; apply scientific-technical advances in the cultivation of 10th-month floating rice; increase the total (annual) grain production volume to 200,000 metric tons with per-capita grain output averaging 600 kilos per year; plant 10,000 hectares of soybeans, sugarcane, jute, peanuts, banana, and corn in two areas adjacent to the Tien and Hau River; develop the raising of buffaloes, cattle, hogs, and ducks in the three sectors--state-, collectively- and family-run; perfect the managerial apparatus of production collectives, inter-production collectives, and agricultural cooperatives; make capital investments in building material-technical bases in order to

bring production into extensive play; develop handicraft and small-industry production; promote agricultural production; and step up the processing of farm produce and the manufacture of goods for domestic consumption and for export.

Thanh Hung is trying to produce 100,000 square meters of rush mats and rugs for export by 1988, expand branches and trade for various production collectives, and shape up an agricultural-industrial-trade-credit system in the district.

The district will concentrate on providing basic and additional training to leadership and managerial cadres, especially those directly involved in production, scientific-technical cadres, and female cadres; building a working pattern for various party committee echelons and local administrations; conducting regular inspections; and taking resolute disciplinary actions against those party cadres and members and other personnel found to be bureaucratic, persecuting the masses, and advocating self-betterment so the district can build a clean and steadfast party organization.

/5662

CSO: 4209/52

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

CONFERENCE HELD TO REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 18

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ben Nghe: "Three Years Reviewed in Half of Day"]

[Text] Some information and opinions are not entirely new, and sometimes repetitions of old information and opinions, but we still feel satisfied when we hear them. We would like to present some notes on a meeting to preliminarily recapitulate the implementation of Resolution 18 of the Municipal Party Committee on service to agriculture by industry, science, and technology in Cu Chi District, which was held on 16 August 1986. The meeting was attended by large numbers of delegates from villages in Cu Chi District, as well as delegates from the districts around the city and a number of sections and sectors, because the rural subcommittee of the Municipal Party Committee selected the meeting as a "test point" for gaining experience in order to carry out preliminary recapitulations in the other places and advance to preliminarily recapitulating the entire municipality. That preliminary recapitulation contributed positively and practically to drafting the contents of the party conferences at all levels.

I had attended a rather large number of meetings, but I thought that the meeting was brief and of high quality. It was supposed to last a whole day but, but was reduced to half a day. It was brief and efficient, but not superficial or formalistic. It was also serious and useful. The speakers spoke briefly and accurately about matters requiring discussions. The listeners were not bored but felt that many matters were eliminated. The delegates applauded enthusiastically because they were interested, not because they were compelled to do so. The implementation of Resolution 18 as an important matter that had taken 3 years. Would a 1-day recapitulation of 3 years be too superficial? As far as we were concerned, it was not a question of whether the time was short or long, but whether the points brought up and resolved were significant or not.

If There Is No Firm Attitude, Our Stomachs Will Be Hungry and Our Legs Will Shake

When they hear that industry and science-technology serve agriculture, many sectors and trades have "jumped in" very enthusiastically, but in places people are not yet very determined. Even during this meeting the organization



committee reviewed the letters of invitation and found that so one had been overlooked, but when one looked around one could see that many people were absent for no reason. According to a delegate from the Rural Affairs Department of the Municipal Party Committee, in order to prepare contents for the all-municipal recapitulation, the department a month ago sent out many letters requesting opinions, but there were few replies. Upon hearing that, the delegate with the most grey hair in attendance at the meeting said, "Only with the truth can there be virtue, and if we don't deal with agriculture, which is the main front, our stomachs will be hungry, our legs will shake, and we will not be able to do the other things." The other delegates agreed that that was the first matter that should be recapitulated.

#### Not Awaiting "Commands," Starting with the ABC's, and Holding Onto the Belt of Industry and Science-Technology

In Cu Chi and in other areas in the city's outskirts, agricultural production thrived after the implementation of Resolution 18. Industry and science-technology began to play a "key spearhead" role, contribute to creating good crop varieties and livestock breeds, contribute positively to the specialized cultivation areas and the raising of aquatic products, etc. With reference to that evident advantage, some very experienced older peasants said, "In the past, water buffaloes were the only things needed for success. Now water buffaloes alone are not sufficient to farm, so we must hold onto your belts" (i.e. of the people engaged in industrial and scientific-technical activity). But according to the opinions of the delegates to that meeting, in comparison to the requirements of agricultural development outside the city, those were only initial successes. It is necessary to exert much more effort before everything is put on the right track. In that spirit, a delegate recommended: "Industry and science-technology should not sit and wait for commands, but should roll up their shirt sleeves and go to the rural areas to investigate, study, make recommendations, and carry out their tasks thoroughly." Agreeing with that opinion, a delegate from Cu Chi spoke of the feelings of the local people, "We are truly enthusiastic when we hear of industry and science-technology being introduced to agriculture, but there must be flexibility from top to bottom. Some high-level things must be done by hand. Some things are truly at a low level but cannot be neglected. It is also necessary to take into consideration the actual situation and the customs of each area, make things convenient, and resolve the people's immediate problems. Then they must take pains in showing the people how to do things. It is necessary to look ahead and carry out the major and medium tasks, but it is also necessary to pay attention to the small tasks and the immediate tasks. For example, the mattocks, hoes, and scythes differ in the different areas--the low-lying areas, the hilly areas, and the tidal areas--and should not all be alike, for they would be very difficult to use. The same is true with regard to rice threshing machines. Different kinds are liked in different areas and they cannot all be alike. Industry and science-technology must try to help the people, beginning with the ABC's and gradually making progress. Science and technology must be careful and cannot be completed in an instant and it would not do to be impatient. Go Vap and Thu Duc had intended to make biogas pits later but in fact were the first to do so. Now there are a hundred of them and they are clearly beneficial and many people want them. Cu Chi also had intended to make biogas pits for several years, and there was no reason why it

had to be tardy, but the manure pits were too shallow and every time manure was poured in it got on the women's clothes, so they couldn't stand it and they were done away with. So although it intended to be the first it was behind its friends. A delegate from the local district supported him, "We build brick kilns and tile kilns and dug up dirt by the kilo and the basketful, then have to work I hope that science and technology could come up with a way so that we wouldn't have to work so hard! Cu Chi also has good gravel that is needed in construction, has clay used in making porcelain and earthenware, and has peat and organic fertilizer. They are all valuable but must be exploited manually, which is very hard work. Things would be much better if science and technology would help out." At that point applause broke out. Another delegate added, "It is necessary to expand joint operations and alliances, and there must be rational, appropriate, benefit both sides, and allow industry, science and technology, and agricultural production to work together more effectively."

With regard to the intimate, close relationship between science and agriculture, a delegate who had traveled many places and knew a good deal, told a brief story: "A certain cooperative needed to buy a machine but had no money. When introduced to the Thu Duc Machinery Enterprise by a responsible organ, the cooperative asked to delay payment 6 months. The Thu Duc Machinery enterprise responded even more generously: it would sell the machine on credit for 9 months, would provide guidance on how to use it, and would repair it if it broke down. Another central-level machinery enterprise in the city sold a machine to a collective. It broke down after a few days. the enterprise immediately sent a replacement machine and brought back the machine to be repaired."

When they heard that story, the delegates expressed satisfaction, regarded what those enterprises did as "outstanding," and said, "only that is the worker-peasant spirit."

Another matter with which the delegates were very concerned and recommended for discussion at the all-municipality preliminary recapitulation: industry and science-technology must above all serve the production of grain and agricultural products. If it does not give priority to production the roots will be forgotten. Service to agriculture by industry and science-technology should also be included in state plans and in annual economic-social economic development programs. Only thereby will attention truly be paid to investment in it, and only then can there be hope for the strong transformation called for by Resolution 18.

5616

CSO: 4209/869

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

'BLANK CHECK' CONTRACTING IN AGRICULTURE CRITICIZED

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 3-9 Sep 86 pp 2, 3

[Advancing to the Sixth Party Congress column by Thien Thanh: "To Avoid Giving 'Blank Checks' All Aspects, Especially Management, Must Be Based on a Strict System of Material Responsibility"]

[Text] Directive 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the system of contracting final output to groups and individual workers blew a fresh gust of air into agricultural production years ago. Their economic effectiveness can be measured by the peasants' contributions to the state, the incomes of the cooperatives and production collectives, and the living conditions of most families which accept contracting.

But an important question that that has been posed is why "blank check" contracting has not been restricted but in places has increased, and why a considerable number of peasant families want to reduce the amount of land for which they contract.

Is it that the peasants no longer want to integrate themselves with the land, as in the past, no longer enthusiastically accept land and make additional investment in it, as during the period immediately following the appearance of Directive 100, and do not want to increase their incomes and improve their living conditions?

Or is it due to other reasons?

Clearly, Directive 100 opened the way to a new way of livelihood. At first, when the output norms that were assigned were still low, the peasants who were contracted land invested additional labor and fertilizer so that they could surpass the norms by large amounts. Thus they were enthusiastic. But as time passed, in the cooperatives which practiced "blank check" contracting, or practiced it to a certain degree, harvests failed because of natural disasters and no one made up for them. Furthermore, the cooperatives took increasingly larger amounts and the output norm was not realistically adjusted downward to conform to the crop losses. After they racked their brains but their incomes still didn't amount to much, the peasants asked permission to return some of their land and concentrate on intensively cultivating the remaining land.

They wanted only to grow enough grain for their families. If any time was left over they would do other, more profitable work.

Peasants are very thoughtful. Most of the people who accept contract work in the final three tasks in the fields are women, who are extremely thoughtful. There are no answers to some of their questions. The five tasks which are the responsibility of the cooperatives and the state are often not done. In some places the situation is even worse.

Soil preparation? The water buffaloes and cattle are always dying and people pull the plows and harrows in place of water buffaloes. There is no gasoline or oil for the machinery.

Seedstock? There are fewer and good varieties. Quickly maturing, high-yield, insect-resistant, and disease-resistant varieties are found only in the newspapers. In the fields the varieties are often mixed.

Fertilizer? The families have some manure and night soil, but there is not enough for intensive cultivation in order to surpass the contracted norms. The upper echelon often does not send nitrogenous, phosphate, or potassium fertilizer, and when it is sent there is not enough for investment by the cooperatives, not to mention additional applications.

Water? Flooding and droughts are becoming increasingly serious, although the upper echelon claims it has completed the irrigation system and that irrigation and drainage can be controlled.

How about insecticides? That is a major disaster. Much of the rice dies in the fields. Where is the insecticide? There is none. The upper echelon keeps on urging the use of petroleum, bead tree leaves, soot, etc. But manpower is limited and there isn't much petroleum, bead tree leaves, and soot.

Who can answer those questions and who accepts responsibility, since the party and the state have made agriculture the foremost front.

If the women who do contracted work are a catty of rice short they are punished, but the production unit heads, the management boards, and the cooperative directors allow water buffaloes to die and seedstock to be in short supply, and do not ensure that the five tasks are carried out, but are still as insensitive as earthenware jars. The materials organs and the responsible state organs continue to remain aloof.

They are not only as insensitive as earthenware jars and aloof, but in some places there are celebration feasts and they receive praise and bonuses like everyone else. That is not to mention some places in which there is corruption, the extorting of money, the abuse of authority, and the bullying of the people and the cooperative members by hundreds of shameless bullies.

The more "blank check" contracting is prolonged the more they profit and the easier it is for them to make out. They need not work, need not work, and do



not have to accept responsibility for anything, but still keep their jobs and make a living.

That is unjust and extremely irrational.

I recommend that the coming Party Congress investigate the matter and make truly effective, decisive decisions to completely eliminate those evils.

Responsibility must be assigned for each aspect and to each individual, and there must be strict and fair rewards and punishments for each aspect and each individual, from the state organs down to the cooperative management boards and from the directors to the production unit heads.

I recommend the replacement of empty criticism and self-criticism with a system of material responsibility consisting of reducing work points, reducing salaries, indemnification, dismissal, and prosecution by law, if necessary.

Only thereby can we eliminate the parasites, untalented, impotent people, and opportunistic profit-seekers from the management apparatus, and assign people who are talented, virtuous, and devoted to the people and the nation to the management apparatus.

It is necessary to begin with the management apparatus of the cooperatives (while also examining and consolidating the leadership apparatus of the village party organization and the village people's committees) to enable the management boards and production units to be true management apparatus, operate efficiently, are farsighted and broad-sighted, know how to develop the potential of the localities, and expand the sectors and trades, accompanied by strengthening the material-technical bases, investing in intensive cultivation, and ensuring that all workers have jobs in the cooperatives and in the families, with increasingly higher incomes, and not be a harmful apparatus.

It is necessary to contract to them responsibility for each aspect and individual, and pay, reward, and punish them according to the results of their work.

If that is done, even if the situation continues to be beset with many difficulties we are certain to turn it around.

Our country does not lack talent. It is only that we don't know how to use it and don't want to use it, so we have not sought ways to discover, select, cultivate, and promote talented people.

Only on the basis of the sieve of actual work can those with talent and virtue be put to work and the speculators and profit-seekers hiding in our apparatus be thrown out of the orbit of socialism.

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AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW RUBBER PLANTATIONS--By mid-August 1986, the Rubber General Department has planted an additional 17,092 hectares of new rubber plants, reaching 88.3 percent of the 1986 plan. The total area included 13,900 hectares in eastern Nam Bo and 3,118 hectares in the western highlands, making up respectively 86.6 and 96.6 percent of the annual plan. Due to late rains, the Binh Tri Thien Rubber Co. was unable to start new plantations. Vietnam-Soviet cooperative projects in eastern Nam Bo and the western highlands planted 10,291 hectares of new plants, reaching 91.2 percent. Implementing a Vietnam-Bulgarian cooperatives project, the Phuoc Hoa Rubber Co. of Song Be Province planted 4,500 new hectares, constituting 100 percent of their plan. At present, the CTL variety of rubber plant is planted on a widespread scale due to its suitability to the soil and weather conditions, and to its stable sap output. This year, in addition to endemic problems such as lack of capital, shortage of material supplies, and drought at the beginning of the season, many other deficiencies in management damaged a number of new plants. The Rubber General Department has directed that all efforts of the entire sector be devoted to planting new plants to replace the dead ones from both 1985 and 1984 on approximately 5,000 hectares. The Phu Rieng Rubber Co. (Song Be) in particular, has substantially large damaged areas that needed to be replanted. The Dau Tieng, Binh Long, Tay Ninh, Phuoc Hoa, and Dong Phu Co. (eastern Nam Bo), and the Dac Lac Federation of Rubber Enterprises (West highlands) have been credited with making the best efforts to overcome difficulties in completing the new planting plan. The Tay Ninh Rubber Co. in particular, during the drought, has used water from the Dau Tieng lake to water new rubber plants in the Hiep Thanh and Go Dau Rubber Farms, and reached a survival rate of 98 percent. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 86 p 1]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW OIL RIG--On 13 August, after over 4 months of assembling and at the conclusion of a successful pre-reception test, the Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise has brought into operation the fixed oil drilling station No 3, 1 and 1/2 months earlier than planned. The construction was one of other numerous achievements dedicated to the Sixth National Congress of the CPV by Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers in the framework of a friendship emulation program in which the oil and gas personnel of the two countries participated. Learning from the experience gained in the construction and assembly of the fixed drilling station No 1, Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers made the utmost effort to overcome problems caused by the shortage of means and harsh weather conditions, made rational labor assignments, introduced many initiatives, saved manpower and fuel, shortened construction time, and ensured technical parameters and construction quality. The most noteworthy initiative was the use of the Titan crane to take advantage of the highest tide cycle, and to assemble the totality of the drilling tower and platform instead of the piecemeal assembly of the drilling tower alone, saving by the same token, work time and hundreds of thousand dong for the enterprise. The new rig is presently drilling the first well and on its first day of operation, output and quality were good. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 86 p 1]

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

VIETNAM

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS SECTOR WORK REVIEWED

Lack of Raw Materials

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP, THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Hong Son of the Binh Tri Thien Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives: "The First 6 Months in Binh Tri Thien"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, small industry and handicrafts production in Binh Tri Thien Province was unstable and faced numerous difficulties. Despite an abundant harvest of raw materials used for making bulrush brooms and wickerworks, their prices soared abruptly, but were not regulated and controlled by any agency. This situation led to "competitive purchases" by everyone.

Apart from these two raw materials, others--special coal which is necessary for producing building materials, rubber, and plastic--were almost nonexistent. Other materials were also in the same situation so that "production installations had to find raw materials by themselves." There was a serious lack of electric power. Meanwhile, agencies which had contractually ordered goods did not come to sign contracts. Some kinds of finished products had been delivered to the state, but grain was not supplied in exchange--let alone the fact that the purchase prices of some products did not suffice to make up for the rational expenditures incurred by production installations (over the past 6 months, the amount of rice delivered as an advance supply or exchange commodity to most production installation was equivalent only to the norm for 2 months. For this reason, laborers working in the small industry and handicrafts sector felt ill at ease while producing, or produced slowly without making any progress.

Faced with this situation, Federations of Cooperatives at all levels cooperated with other sectors concerned in removing difficulties one by one.

Various forms of motivation were used--such as launching emulation movements, organizing the study of party resolutions to make laborers fully understand them, launching a movement to score achievements to greet the 11th anniversary of homeland liberation, celebrating the 96th birthday of Uncle Ho, emulation in making achievements to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the small industry and handicrafts sector, and to greet the party congress at all levels, and so forth. Therefore, it was possible to motivate the sector to

move forward to overcome difficulties, and to display dynamism and creativeness in order to maintain and step up production and to obtain some results from 6 months of work.

At first, efforts were concentrated on exploiting, purchasing, collecting, and uniting all sources of raw materials, supplies, capital, and means to promote production. As a result, the sector delivered to production installations 4,799 tons of dried bulrush, 445 tons of rattan, 1,050 tons of iron and steel of various kinds, 1,150 cubic meters of lumber of various types, and 826 steres of firewood.

While looking for supplies and raw materials, in the first 6 months of this year, the sector employed about 2,196 more laborers to produce new categories of goods, such as fabrics, wool carpets, rush mats for export, plastic bags, etc.

The sector created 9 additional cooperatives, upgraded 21 cooperation teams to the cooperative level, transferred the management of 64 cooperation teams to the subward and village echelons, invested the cooperatives' own capital in purchasing materials and equipment, and reorganized the bolt, screw, and polyethylene bag production lines. After a period of experimental production, a number of new products--such as ornamental bricks, four-hole bricks, imitation leather rainproof fabrics, rainproof boots, toilet paper, aluminium utensils, various types of scissors, etc.--were manufactured on a large scale.

After trying to progress and to take the initiative in production in the first 6 months of this year, the sector achieved 663,385,000 dong worth of gross output representing 51 percent of the yearly plan norm and a 16 percent increase over the same period [ last year ]. This amount included 580 million dong worth of handicraft products alone which represented a 17 percent increase over the same period [last year].

High plan norms were fulfilled by many localities, such as Quang Trach, Le Ninh, Hue, A Loui, Huong Hoa, etc. Fairly high norms were fulfilled in producing principal items, such as bulrush brooms, wickerworks, bicycle inner tubes, mats of various kinds, towels, etc.

In the first 6 months of this year, almost all production installations of the sector held congresses of cooperative members for the 1986-87 term. Through these congresses, the sector streamlined and reorganized production in each installation, and paid attention mainly to assessing the weaknesses and conservative and sluggish attitude of many key cadres in these installations. On this basis, the sector strengthened the system of organizing and guiding production and business activities, and paid special attention to applying the spirit of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee to the actual situation in production installations in order to find a direction to move forward. Reform was coordinated with the task of reorganizing, rebuilding, and rearranging production in order to determine the principal and secondary goods to be produced by each installation. During this process, comprehensive surveys were conducted on the district scale, and concentrated and uniform guidance was exercised according to the spirit of the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on the need to develop the right of basic economic units to take the initiative in production and business activities.

For the time being, the sector is preparing to hold sessions of criticism in the permanent sections and standing committees of its management board; the result will be submitted to the entire management board which will earnestly contribute its views on the actual situation of the sector.

#### Lowered Production

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP, THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by P.V.: "In Ho Chi Minh City, the Plan for the First 6 Months of This Year Was Unfulfilled"]

[Text] According to a report by the Federation of Cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City, in the first 6 months of 1986, the small industry and handicrafts sector in this city fulfilled only 44 percent of the assigned yearly plan. Of the 18 precincts and districts and 8 directly subordinate units throughout the city, there were only 2 units which overfulfilled the assigned plan and which were the Material Supply Corporation of the municipal Federation of Cooperatives, and the Federation of Cooperatives in the 4th Precinct. Though their output value represented nearly 60 percent of that of the entire sector, four major precincts and urban wards failed to fulfill the plan norm; they were the 5th, 6th, and 11th Precincts and the Tan Binh Ward. Percentages in many branches of the Federation of Cooperatives were too low: The carpet embroidery branch fulfilled only 50 percent of the 6-month plan, followed by the rattan and bamboo wickerwork branch with 42.7 percent, the pumice-polished lacquer branch with 31.76 percent, and the rush mat branch with 14.04 percent.

The principal reason for this situation is that almost all production installations experienced difficulties caused by unstable prices and many irrationalities, such as lack of electric power and serious lack of cash (the bank still owed these installations up to 600 million dong). In addition, there were other major causes, such as the organizational situation of the Federations of Cooperatives in precincts and districts which became unstable following the implementation of the policy of decentralizing subwards and simplifying the administrative personnel in every precinct and district. On the other hand, some districts, such as Duyen Hai, unilaterally dissolved the offices of their Federations of Cooperatives while some others merged their federation offices with the industrial bureaus. In the 1st Precinct, the Federation of Cooperatives neither directly controlled the plans of cooperatives and cooperation teams, nor assigned weekly and monthly production programs. Instead of receiving salaries from the fund of the Federation of Cooperatives at the precinct and district level as in the past, 21 cadres working for the small industry and handicrafts sector in precincts and districts now received their salaries from the subward fund so that it was no longer possible to apply regularly the system of sending reports to the sector. Throughout the Phu Nhuan Ward, there were over 30 cooperatives but the Federation of Cooperatives in the ward managed only 8 of them and entrusted the management of the remainder to subwards each of which applied a different working method.

Some precincts and districts assigned the examination and ratification of economic contracts to an economic arbiter while others still kept tens of



seals [for ratification], and still others compelled production installations to report on their contracts to more than 10 different agencies.

For the economic and technical sectors, the decline of the rush mat production sector is a matter worthy of consideration. Because of irrational pricing, some rush growing localities deliberately reduced the cultivated area. In Nha Be District, the rush cultivated area dropped from 180 to 85 hectares. In the first 6 month of this year, the number of laborers employed by the rush mat sector decreased 20 percent. The rush cultivation plan was not yet drawn up rationally while the number of rush trading units increased, which caused them to compete in buying and selling and led to price fluctuations. Many rush mat production units sluggishly performed production or dared not take out their product from storehouses and sell it to the state for fear of incurring irretrievable losses. This state of affairs affected the livelihood of cooperative members.

The collection of electricity bills compiled on the basis of fixed monthly consumption norms led to the imposition of unreasonable fines. For lack of electric power, many installations had to discontinue production for several months so that when the electricity supply resumed, they had to organize overtime shifts to make up for shortcomings in plan implementation. Therefore, their electric consumption increased but the total amount of electricity allotted to them according to plan remained small. Nevertheless, the electricity service still applied a system of progressive fines: It would double the fine if these installations delivered their product to the state, and it would triple it if they manufactured and sold it on their own. Though the gross monthly turnover of some wrought iron installations in the 6th Precinct came to only 12 million dong, the electricity fine imposed on them was 14 million dong. Therefore, all production installations in the city have proposed that electricity billing be compiled in proportion to the quantity of products delivered to the state, or on a quarterly or yearly basis. These installations were fined if they exceeded the fixed electricity consumption norm, and they had to pay the deficit if they consumed less electricity than the norm. This controversial issue has been pending for a long time but the responsible organs have never paid attention to resolving it.

The planned turnover for the last 6 months of 1986 will rise to 9,144,000,000 dong. If the responsible municipal organs do not pay attention to resolving the above-mentioned obstacles, the small industry and handicrafts sector in the city will find it very difficult to accomplish its mission according to plan.

#### Task Implementation Conference

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP, THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 8 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Khoi: "Conference Held to Review Tasks in the First 6 Months of This Year in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] In 3 days from 9 to 11 July 1986, the Standing Committee of the Management Board of the Central Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives held a conference in Dong Nai Province to review task implementation in the southern provinces in the first 6 months of this year. Present at the conference were representatives of management boards of the Federations of Small

Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives in 21 provinces, cities, and special zones in South Vietnam and the Central Highlands. The conference was chaired by Nguyen Ngyyen Sinh, deputy director of the Central Federation of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives.

In light of the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on developing the right of production installations to take the initiative and on the basis of the important speech delivered by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, at the first all-sector Spring Traditional Festival, the representatives carefully assessed the result of tasks in the first 6 months of this year when production attained only a low norm. The social security work has been initiated in 17 provinces and cities but has not yet been implemented in the 4 provinces of Minh Hai, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Vung Tau, and Tay Ninh. Models of systematic organization of the sector in various localities and especially at the district level have not been created in strict accordance with Decree No 279 of the Council of Ministres. This shortcoming, together with difficulties with prices, cash, materials, and electricity has hampered production, worried cadres and cooperative members in the sector, and lessened their enthusiasm.

However, the representatives spent much time exchanging experiences and studying the working method of model localities which have vested production installations with the right to take the initiative according to the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau. Ho Chi Minh City has strenuously implemented an incentive policy toward household and individual handicrafts and has simultaneously reorganized the management of small industry and handicrafts in line with 17 economic sectors and considered it important to develop 4 sectors specialized in exporting fine handicraft articles. The Federation of Cooperatives in Dong Nai Province has boldly tried to create many new managerial models. For example, it has founded a handicrafts general service corporation and five handicrafts material supply stations at the district level, exploited subsidiary forest products used in handicrafts production, and directly exercised overall management over four pilot cooperatives. The Federations of Cooperatives in Hau Giang, Ben Tre, and Thuan Hai Provinces have founded artistic handicrafts export corporations, and invested capital mainly in exploiting local forest products used as raw materials for handicrafts production. To overcome difficulties about electricity and contractual prices, the Federations of Cooperatives in Dong Nai and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces have obtained the assistance of the electricity and pricing sectors, created an electricity reserve for handicrafts production, established a schedule of quick price adjustment to meet production requirements. The conference enthusiastically studied the important speech of Chairman Truong Chinh and contributed constructive views to the two (draft) resolutions of the Political Bureau and to the passage dealing with small industry and handicrafts production in the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers.

With the objective of contributing to raising the total value of the yearly output of the small industry and handicrafts sector and creating jobs to attract 200,000 more laborers to this sector, local representatives indicated measures to be taken to step up production in the last 6 months of this year in order to overfulfill the plans assigned to their respective localities, to pay attention to the value of export goods, and to apply the social security system throughout the 21 southern provinces. At the same time provincial representatives pointed out many specific problems and suggested that the Central Federation of Cooperatives take action in conjunction with other sectors in order to systematize various policies designed to eliminate difficulties and strongly develop production.

BRIEFS

CRITICISM DRIVE CRITICIZED--A poem critical of the current criticism, self-criticism drive stated: Although the criticism drive has changed things at many places, and the media has cited names and incidents, there still are plenty of officials, with authority and power, who are still untouched, who still abuse their car and housing privileges. [Editorial Report] [Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 17 Sep 86 p 5]

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## 1ST PRECINCT FORMS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COUNCIL

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by H.V.: "1st Precinct Establishes Scientific-Technical Council"]

[Text] On 1 September 1986, the 1st Precinct permitted the formation of the Scientific-Technical Council, an advisory organ of the Precinct People's Committee on scientific and technical matters, to serve as a basic unit supporting and stimulating production development and daily life in the precinct.

The 1st Precinct presently has 9,123 scientific and technical cadres, including 6,000 with educational levels of college and above.

From the experience of Subprecinct 17 and the Service Corporation in the establishment of scientific-technical teams, 20 subprecincts and many agencies and enterprises in the precinct have now established scientific-technical teams.

By establishing the Scientific-Technical Council, the 1st Precinct is striving to exploit and properly use this source of grey matter in the economic and social development objectives of the precinct.

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